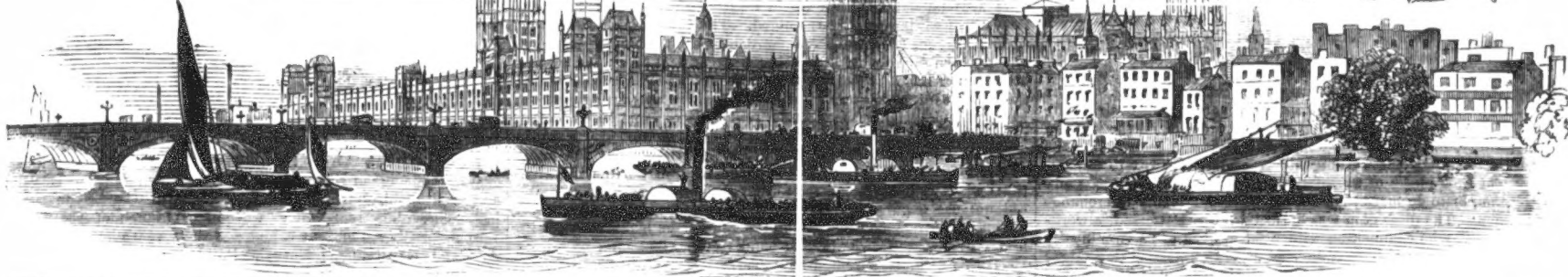


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ONE PENNY.

THE COUNTRY POST-BOY.

As portrayed in our illustration, the country post-boy is seen galloping on through the snow and sharp winter wind. The wolds of Yorkshire during the late storms have presented the scene of cold white bleakness which we give. The post-boy is not necessarily young, but may be nearly any age up to sixty. He is the bearer of gladness or desolation; of profound secrets and of news common to all. The weight of his bag in no way represents the ponderous character of its contents. The burthen is the burthen of life and death, and of pleasure and of business. Men's big strong hands have written many of the letters it contains, but side by side with these repose the small notes penned by delicate fingers. Our post-boy is the true modern messenger, and is one of the great and trusted family belonging to the Penny Post. The clack of his whip is growing less loud now that railways are becoming more extended, but while his vocation lasts we wish him, in the snow, the rain, the hail, and the sunshine, God speed. The postal authorities have done something to advance the remuneration of their *employés*, and we hope they will not stop where they have begun, but continue to improve the position of the Post-office official whether on horseback or on foot.

Mr. F. Vernon, Liberal, and Viscount Sandon, Conservative, are mentioned as probable candidates for the representation of North Northamptonshire in parliament, in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Lord Burghley to the peerage on the death of his father the Marquis of Exeter.

A MIRACULOUS STORY.

The *Weekly Register*, in its last number, gives an interesting account of a M. Dupont, of Tours, who, in his bachelor days, was *un diable d'homme*, but whose married life edited all Touraine. Having, in the course of years, been bereaved of his wife and his only daughter, M. Dupont has since devoted himself entirely to prayer and good works, and his reward here on earth has been that the oil of a lamp which he burns under a picture of our Saviour in his bedroom has been endowed with curative powers to which all known diseases succumb—some instantaneously, others after a while, but all surely. The *Register* records the following:—A young peasant girl, afflicted with a large and painful goitre, conceived the unselfish idea that if she could get rid of it the miracle might possibly convert to Catholicism certain stiff-necked Protestants of her village. She applied to M. Dupont, was cured in an instant, and, as she hoped, no less than seven Protestants became Catholics on the spot. The Duc de la Rochefoucault was lying ill and delirious, the faculty had given him over; M. Dupont and his oil were called in, and his grace at once recovered his health and his reason. This miracle, the *Register* assures us, has been attested by the Emperor and Empress of France, and 6,000 other people. A lady who had been bedridden and a cripple for fourteen years was carried into M. Dupont's house, prayed over and anointed. In this case the cure was rather slow, for the lady could not manage to walk more than three miles the next day, but in a very short time she became as strong and active on her legs as she had ever been in her life. In gratitude to M. Dupont, this lady brought him her maid-servant, suffering from a large and deep cancer. A slight

application of the oil and a short prayer radically extirpated the cancer, and the girl's flesh was restored to its original healthy condition. The Archbishop of Tours is behaving in rather an unsatisfactory manner towards M. Dupont and his oil; all he can be induced to say is, that the gift of healing may have been vouchsafed to that excellent man. This is, of course, very irritating to the believers of the neighbourhood, who more than insinuate that the archbishop is in league with the medical profession of the city.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, on the arrival of a train at Clapham Station on the Chatham and Dover line, a gentleman who left a carriage disappeared suddenly, as if through an open trap-door. He had stepped upon the flooring glass covering a shaft, about a yard square and seventeen feet in depth, and lighting, by means of a window near the bottom, a staircase or passage under the platform. The glass, notwithstanding its special thickness, rendered brittle by the frost, broke under his weight, and he fell through, to the consternation of all on the platform. The station officials rushed to the lower window, where they rescued him. In falling he had extended his arms, and had abraded the skin of his hands. His clothes were cut and torn by the glass, and he had also received two very serious wounds on the right leg, between the knee and the foot. These were not merely gashes; pieces of flesh had been cut out by projecting points of glass. The sufferer was conveyed to a surgeon's, and had the wounds dressed, so as to enable him to return home.



THE POST-BOY IN A SNOW STORM.

WORKING MEN AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

A conference, unique of its kind in London, but not unexampled in provincial towns, was held at the London Coffee-house on Monday, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the alleged alienation of the working classes from churches and chapels. The meeting was attended by upwards of a hundred persons, the great proportion consisting of clergymen of the Church of England and Non-forming ministers; the rest laymen, of whom half or more were working men, or the representatives of that class of the community. The assemblage had been called by a private circular, signed by twenty-six names, including those of Mr. E. Miall, the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. These, with the exception of Dr. Guthrie and Mr. Morley, were present, as were also Dean Stanley; the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenwich; the Rev. T. Binney; the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paddington; the Rev. Robert Maguire; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; John McGregor, Esq.; Mr. Edmund Beales, Mr. Geo. Potter, Mr. Hartwell, and Mr. G. M. Murphy. The two parties sat on opposite sides of the room, the Rev. Newman Hall and one or two others occupying what may be called cross benches. Mr. Miall was duly voted to the chair, where he explained that their object was not to argue on the truth of Christianity, but to confer together with a view of ascertaining the actual reasons why the working classes remained away to so large an extent from places of worship. It was not intended to pass any resolution, or to do more than hold mutual and manly interchange of opinion. The discussion was opened by Mr. Patterson, a working engineer, who commenced with what proved to be an unnecessary apology for any shortcomings or slips of expression that might be expected from a half-educated man. He pointed out that Christ himself was a working man, and that in his own time his cause was espoused by the poor and scorned by the rich. Now it was espoused by the rich and neglected by the poor. He did not think religion ought to be made a class affair in this way, nor did he agree with the making of dissenting chapels religious shops where a speaking man was bought, and the article duly labelled and sold. Religion ought not to be served out in this way. It ought to be shown in the practical discipline of everyday life. Yet working men could daily see tyrannical masters or defrauding secretaries, nay, even adulterers and practical thieves, receiving the communion of the Church. (No, no.) He did not say these were known as such to the minister, but he ought to take pains to find it out. The next speaker was also a practical engineer, Mr. Bates by name. The working men, he said, after six days of close confinement at their work, wanted fresh air, and were glad to get it, rather than go to churches and chapels, where they got as short weight and measure as they got from fraudulent shopkeepers. Then they were called infidels, atheists, and trade union demagogues. But they were not atheists; they believed in pure, practical Christianity, and where they could get that they would go. He admitted that Sunday schools had done good. As for the rest, clergymen should use their influence between capital and labour. Nor should the name of working men be connected with ignorance while the "Mammonite" spirit of the age was that which prevented them being educated. The Rev. Newman Hall was sure there must be something wrong. The Founder of Christianity was himself a worker with the hammer, adze, and nail. He could not agree that the fault of working men not attending the churches rested wholly with the ministers. He knew churches perfectly open that were not well attended. Even in churches that were established by the working men themselves paid sittings were reserved by their own special desire. It was often the self-indulgence of the working men that kept them away from places of worship. They spent £50,000,000 a year in drink, and those would object to pay three-pence a week for a sitting did not object to pay five shillings a week for drink. Another reason was to be found in the degrading amusements of the age. Little had been done in this way by the churches to meet the wants of the community; but he was of opinion that, so far as outdoor preaching was concerned, working men would not stand in the way of those who sought to do them good. Mr. Whitehead, an engineer, had found that professions of religious belief and conversion had not really changed men beyond giving them graver faces. Believing that forms and ceremonies had nothing to do with it, working men had a right to please themselves whether they went to church or not. After other speakers on the same side, the Rev. Dr. Miller, vicar of Greenwich, pointed out that some of the difficulties in the way of church-goers were rapidly being removed. He denounced, for instance, the selling of living; he denied that the clergy were all Tories, while he showed that a minister would lose much of his influence when he became a political partizan. They had the most intense sympathy with the working man. They desired to release him from oppression. He told them, also, that as much money was taken into the Church by clergymen as they received from it, and that some of the curates had no higher incomes than many of the working men. Mr. Geo. Potter expressed his own deep convictions on this question. He did not agree that either the diversity of creeds, or the distinctions drawn between rich and poor were sufficiently good excuses for remaining away from places of worship. He attached more credence to the belief that the sympathies of ministers were generally with the masters. But the chief causes, he regretted to say, were carelessness and indifference. Working men were not opposed to religion, but were negligent with regard to it. Although many of them were utterly exhausted by their six days of plodding toil, he could not hold that either this or the other reasons ought to excuse them from attending the preaching of the Gospel. Mr. Thomas, a working man, after giving an amusing sketch of the average country parson, argued that the great cause of the apathy of the working men was the standing aloof of the clergy. Dean Stanley said one of the greatest difficulties clergymen had was that they so seldom knew exactly the thoughts passing in the minds of those whom they most wished to influence. He had come there to learn—simply to hear what they had to say. He wished to make no remarks. He was sufficiently rewarded by the frank and free expression which they had given on the administration of the clergy, and he was sure there was no one of them but might derive great benefit from the remarks that had been made. The practical conclusion he drew was this. He would ask whether the working men who were present on that occasion could, through themselves or anybody else, give him in any way, most convenient to themselves to state and for him to understand, their wishes, or an idea of any manner in which the services at Westminster Abbey could be made more useful than they were now. That was the one simple question; and if they could in any way explain to him how they thought these services could be made more useful and more attractive to them, he could only say it would be one of the greatest gratifications he could have. At five o'clock the conference adjourned for half an hour. On re-assembling the time was occupied chiefly by speakers who, from their style and the matter of their speeches, had evidently practised as local preachers. The majority of the clergy, ministers, and most eminent persons present

did not return to this part of the meeting, and the balance of numbers, having previously been on their side, was during the rest of the evening on the other. The conference, which commenced at two o'clock, did not conclude till after nine in the evening.

THE MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

At a special sitting of the Notts county magistrates on Saturday morning, John and Mary Watson were brought up on remand, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. H. Raynor at Carlton, on the 17th November last. Mr. Cranch appeared on behalf of the prisoners. Mrs. Raynor (widow of the murdered man) and her sister were present during the inquiry, attired in deep mourning. The mother and sister of the female prisoner were also in court. The appearance of the prisoner was very quiet and attentive. They were accommodated with seats in front of the dock. There were forty-three witnesses to be examined. The Court was crowded.

Ann Raynor (widow of the murdered man) repeated what has already been said about there being a great deal of unpleasantness between her husband and the male prisoner about a copper which the latter used for his own purposes, but which was the property of her husband. Her husband was a rent collector, and he had often to put in bailiffs when rent could not be obtained. There was a dispute between her husband and a Mr. Marriott about the house at Carlton. While she and her husband lived at Carlton they had three windows broken, and were otherwise annoyed. Her husband did not use a purse, but generally a white bag, for his money. When he left home on the day of the murder he had a watch with him. Frederick Brown, her husband's clerk, had been examined about this white bag. She had a conversation with Brown about the bag previous to his examination before the magistrates. She simply told him to speak the truth. Several other witnesses were then examined.

Dr. Thompson made a post-mortem examination of Raynor's body. The face, hair, and mustache were saturated with blood. There were several bruises on the forehead, which might have been caused by a poker [produced], or a blunt instrument. On the neck there were marks of repeated strangulation. He thought the deceased had been stunned, and then strangled. He had examined the hands of both the prisoners, and was of opinion that neither of them possessed sufficient strength in their hands to have made the marks. He examined Watson's clothes, which were in some places torn, as if he had been getting through a hedge. On Mrs. Watson's dress there was blood, which felt stiff and starchy.

Dr. Davison, of Carlton, went to Watson's house after the murder, and saw Mrs. Watson sitting quietly by the fireside sewing. He told her of the murder. She said that Raynor had been at her house at six o'clock in the evening. On going from the house witness met Mr. Watson, and told him that Raynor had been found murdered on the line. He replied, "I have been to be shaved," and did not seem at all confused. Neither of the prisoners were at all excited.

Dr. A. S. Taylor gave particulars of his minute report of between fifty and sixty articles submitted to him by Superintendent Palethorpe.

Thomas Marriott said he never followed Raynor from Nottingham to Carlton, and threatened to kill him. He had a dispute with the deceased last spring about the premises at Carlton, but it was settled.

Police-constable Offlow stated that he examined the field near where the body was found. He found heel marks, and covered them over. He also found 4½ l. in the hedge bottom. The grass in the field appeared flattened all one way, as if something had been drawn over it. He saw the footmarks compared with a pair of prisoner's boots, and they corresponded. A number of twigs were broken in the hedge, as though something heavy had lain on top of it. The twigs were leaning towards the railway.

Superintendent Palethorpe spoke to male prisoner's boots exactly corresponding with the footmarks found in the fields. He searched Watson's house, and found spots of blood on the female prisoner's boots.

Sergeant Brown said he was at Watson's house on the morning after the murder. Mrs. Watson had on an apron stained with blood, and he took possession of it. The poker was bent, and he took possession of that also. He found several other articles stained with blood. When the fourth pair of Watson's boots were found, there were two spots on them. Prisoner looked at them very carefully, and said, "It is not blood, is it?" This was before the word blood had been mentioned by any one.

Elizabeth Poole, upon searching the female prisoner, found a white bag containing £27.

Frederick Brown (Raynor's clerk) identified this bag as being the property of his late master.

Thomas Simpson sold a hat to Raynor last summer. The hat produced was a similar one in every respect.

Superintendent Palethorpe said the hat produced was the one of which he sent a portion to Dr. Taylor. The other half he kept himself.

Elizabeth Kellam said she met Raynor on the night of the murder. He was walking towards the Carlton Railway Station about a quarter past five o'clock.

Upon being formally charged with the murder the female prisoner said, "I wish to say before this Court that I am innocent, and I am ready to swear it, and shall do so until the time of my death. My hands are clean. I swear before my God that I have neither touched Henry Raynor nor his clothes. As to the blood found upon my garments it was not his blood. I never saw Raynor, dead or alive after I saw him when my mother and the boy Glaringbourne were with me."

Both the prisoners were then fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At the termination of a lecture on ethnology delivered by Professor Huxley, at the London Mechanics' Institute, the lecturer said that he had received a letter as he entered the building, which he would read, although it bore no reference to the subject under consideration. He then read the letter, which in a few words drew attention to the appalling distress existing among the population out of work in the East-end, and suggested that all those present at the lecture that night should be allowed the opportunity of contributing 1d. or 2d. each towards a fund for their relief, and that the Professor should become the treasurer for the evening. This suggestion was received by the audience with marks of approval. The Professor said he would not put any pressure on any one; he would simply place his own subscription in one of the skulls on the table. This he did, and all the audience, coming on the platform, threw in money in copper and silver until the novel cashbox was filled with coin, which amounted to a large sum. A gentleman present expressed a hope that the example set by that audience might be followed with good results wherever large bodies assembled either for educational or recreative purposes.

ALEXANDER ROSS'S TOILET MAGAZINE is before us, and goes elaborately into the art of improving the personal appearance by the aid of the Coiffure, perfumer, (and to quote his own expression) "painter of the human face." Every line shows the writer to be thoroughly at home in his subject, while many portions of the work are treated in a scientific, yet popular manner. The following extract may give the reader some notion of the general tone of the volume:—"Dr. Lethby and other physiologists often surprise us with their assertions respecting different parts of the human body, and were it not for the reputation they have for truthfulness and learning, we should be disinclined to give their statements credence. The marvellous revelations disclosed by chemical science are more wonderful perhaps than the unravelled secrets of the universe, by the aid of any of the other sciences. Not the least astounding fact presented to us by the aid of chemistry in connection with the microscope is that the principal component of the blood—this all-essential fluid of the body—consists of red globules, and that these particles derive their colour from iron. That this iron performs a very important function in the animal economy—it gives health and beauty, happiness and a pleasing appearance. As a rule persons out of health are deficient of this important constituent, and the blood not showing through the fine tissue of the skin with the fulness of colour that it should, the invalid is pale or of sallow countenance."

DEATH OF SIR ADAM HAY.—We much regret to announce the death, at the age of seventy-one, of Sir Adam Hay, of Haystone and Smithfield, Bart., which took place at Cannes on the 18th inst. Sir Adam represented a younger branch of the Hays of Locherwart, Lords of Yester, and was the seventh baronet of Smithfield and Haystone, county of Peebles, having succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, the late Sir John Hay, in 1838. The hon. baronet for a few years previous to the passing of the Reform Bill represented the Lanark burghs in the Conservative interest. Since 1839 he has been vice-lieutenant of Peeblesshire. He married, 1823, Henrietta Callender, daughter of William Grant, Esq., of Congalton, who died in 1849, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Robert Hay, born 1825.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

THE HORSE AND ITS RIDER.—The skeletons of a horse and its rider, and a long rust-eaten lance lying close by, have been discovered in the midst of a tuft of bushes of extraordinary thickness in the forest of Cinglais, near Caen. An examination has led to the conclusion that the remains are those of a Cossack and his steed. The supposition is, that the animal, being wounded, fell with its rider into the thicket, which lies low, and that they were unable to extricate themselves.

CASH PAYMENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—The council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have adopted the following resolution:—"That the system of payments of large sums in bank-notes at present existing in Liverpool is proved to be objectionable, entailing as it does upon the mercantile community a serious loss of interest on amounts returned in the hands of merchants, brokers, and others, for the purpose of making transfers, which, as in London and elsewhere, would be made by cheques, while the temptations to fraud and robbery would be minimised by conforming to the latter usage, and that the council be recommended to seek an interview with the leading bankers and others interested, with a view to the promotion of this change." A deputation was appointed to wait upon the local bankers.

A CLEVER ESCAPE.—A man named Phillips, who was in custody for obtaining a large quantity of goods under false pretences at Chard, made his escape from the lock-up under singular circumstances last week. He managed to turn the key upon a police-officer who had him in charge, to escape from the cell, to his home, where he had some refreshment, shake hands with a police-officer on the road, and to get clear off. He has not been heard of since. The police-officer was confined in the cell several hours before relief came to him.

THE MURDER NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—The adjourned inquest on the body of James Johnson, who was found dead in the river Gaunless, near South Church, on Friday, the 11th inst., was held at the Coach and Horses Inn, South Church, on Thursday evening, before Mr. Thomas Dean, deputy coroner. The witnesses examined did not throw any further light upon the occurrence, and the jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, James Johnson, has received violence from some person or persons before he got into the water, and, therefore, we return a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—*Northern Daily Express*.

GAROTTE ROBBERY NEAR SWANSEA.—On Saturday night, when a man named Hardwick, a guard on the Vale of Neath Railway, was proceeding homewards, he was met by three men, who asked him for sixpence. Hardwick declined to give it to them, and immediately two of them seized him from behind and threw him down, whilst the third rifled his pockets. They kicked him till he was insensible, and then decamped, taking with them as plunder £2 12s. 6d. and a gold ring. Hardwick is not sure that he would be able to recognise them, the only description he can give being that one was very tall, and the other two short and stout.

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A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER DROWNED.—On Friday the Trinity boat took over to the Longships Lighthouse, near Land's End, the usual supplies of water and provisions for the three lightkeepers on duty, and before the boat reached the main land again the black flag was hoisted at the lighthouse, which was not perceived by the Trinity boat's crew. The crew of a fishing boat that was a short distance off, seeing the signal of distress, pulled to the lighthouse and found that a man was drowned. It appears that Anderson and Graham, two of the light keepers, had assisted in landing the provisions, and then remained on a ledge of the rocks washing clothes. Suddenly a heavy sea came in and washed Anderson into the water, and he was carried away by the great run of tide which prevails there, and soon disappeared. Mr. Smith, the next light-keeper, sent a letter ashore by the fishing boat, announcing the melancholy fact. It is singular that Anderson succeeded the man who was drowned at the Longships Lighthouse a few months ago. The force of the sea and tide is so great at the Land's End that frequently a boat cannot be got across to the lighthouse for a week or ten days, or even more, in rough weather.

THE DISTRESS IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor availed himself of the occasion of a meeting at the Mansion House of bankers, merchants, magistrates, and other gentlemen of consideration in the City, at the close of the business for the transaction of which they had been convened, to call their marked attention to the distress among the labouring population in the eastern parts of London, and to invite their co-operation in assisting to relieve it.

The Lord Mayor said they must all have had their attention very much drawn to the prevalence of distress arising from the scarcity of labour and from the present intensely cold weather. He was of opinion that something more ought to be done than appeared to be effected at present towards relieving it; and he should propose that they at once form themselves into a committee with the view to raise a fund for that purpose, and to improvise the necessary machinery for its distribution. He had reason to know that the fund raised there during the late visitation of cholera was very successfully and satisfactorily dispensed through the agency of local committees in the various districts, and that great public benefit arose from the exertions of a committee which sat at the Mansion House during the emergency. He thought it was only right that some such course should be adopted on this occasion, and he therefore asked the gentlemen present to join with him in a committee for the purposes, adding to it the names of others whom he would afterwards propose. The Lord Mayor then produced a number of communications which had been forwarded to him in reference to the prevailing distress. One was from Mr. Lond, secretary to the Poplar Working Men's Committee, for the relief of the unemployed, who states that the distress in Poplar is more extensive and intense than in any other part of the metropolis—16,000 persons being totally destitute, and without employment of any kind. This, he says, is not owing to, although it is aggravated by, the inclemency of the weather; but arises solely from the stoppage in the shipbuilding trade in the port of London. The suffering, he adds, is likely to continue for three months longer, and extends through the parishes of Poplar, Bromley, Bow, Limehouse, Canningtown, Deptford, Greenwich, and Millwall. At a meeting of the Poplar Board of Guardians, held on the 8th of January, it was stated that the number of outdoor paupers had increased to such an extent that the relieving officers had found it utterly impossible to visit all who had applied for relief. Mr. Jeffries, the relieving officer for the south district, had nearly 1,000 families on his books, each family representing at least five persons. He had been at work night and day, and felt quite unequal to the strain. On the previous day he had given away 2 tons 5 cwt. of bread. The total number of persons relieved out of the house that week was 8,319, being an increase on that of the corresponding week of last year of 5,453, and the contractor had supplied the union with 16 tons 3 cwt. of bread in a week, or 9,324 loaves. That was in Poplar alone. A gentleman residing in the West India-road, writing on Sunday last, states that he had visited many of the working people at their houses in that neighbourhood, and that the distress among the mechanics and labourers is appalling. Many of them, he says, are quite disheartened, sitting in their bare walls, with neither bed nor clothing, and with their children almost naked and famishing. Strong young men had burst into tears on seeing him enter, and had pointed to their starving wives and children in silent despair. Some among them had been very improvident, but others quite the reverse. He had that day relieved a young man with four children, who was an iron worker, and had been out of employment for many months. He was a teetotaler, and had husbanded his saved earnings to the last, and now, with his family, had nothing to lie upon but the bare door, and nothing to cover them but a single sheet. The writer adds that he could fill a volume with cases of like destitution, and that he fears the late conduct of the shipwrights' union at the Thames Ironworks will do much harm, and subject many innocent persons to suffering. The rector of Bethnal-green (Mr. Hansard) writes that there is a great deal of distress there; that the commercial panic, the cholera, and the frost had severely affected the working classes; that the rates are now in the proportion of 8s. in the pound a year; that the workhouse is full, every spare place being occupied by a bed; and that on Tuesday last eight hours were spent in inquiring into outdoor cases. The pittance of two or three shillings a week, he says, might well be supplemented to private benevolence. The secretary of the Dock and Wharf Labourers' Association, High-street, Shadwell, writing on Saturday last, thinks he may safely say 20,000 of those classes are now quite out of employment, and had not earned a single shilling for the last two months; that probably 15,000 of them are dragging out a miserable existence by pledging little things, and selling articles of furniture, and that the rest are receiving scanty relief from the parishes of Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, Shadwell, Poplar, and Wapping. Another correspondent writes:—"Sickening and heartrending have been the scenes of distress I have witnessed during my four months' voluntary employment of doing what I could in my humble degree to assist in alleviating the misery of some of my fellow-creatures. Upwards of 500 families during that time have been brought under my notice, and I can unhesitatingly affirm such a season of distress and misery was never before experienced in this locality." He adds that during all the summer months, owing to the scarcity of work and the visitation of cholera, many families had to part with articles of clothing, bedding, and everything upon which money could be obtained, so that when the winter set in they had nothing left to dispose of; and the pawnbrokers, whose shops are already crammed with goods, care but to give the merest trifle for things which may never be redeemed. Now the distress was fearfully and palpably developed by the continuance of the cold weather. To particularise cases of distress, he says, is almost beyond his power. It is wide-spread and almost universal. He has seen three or four families of children in the house where the fathers have had, perhaps, not more than a few weeks' work since the middle of last May; and twenty and thirty, and even as many as sixty duplicates have been shown him—the silent but mournful representatives of what was once a comfortable home.

Eventually the whole of the gentlemen present agreed to form a committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions and dispensing relief. Before separating a subscription was begun in the room, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., the bankers, heading the list with £100; and the members of the committee were afterwards summoned to meet again to-day.

The Bishop of London has received a donation of £25 from the Prince of Wales, and also a donation of £25 from the Princess of Wales, in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, of which is lordship is president.

The Duchess of Leeds and Lady Herbert of Lea have, it is said, each given the large sum of £10,000 to the Roman Catholic church, to be applied to the purchase of Priory Park, near Bath, for use of that religious body.

THE WEATHER.

THE sports on the ice in the various metropolitan parks were pursued with increased vigour during Monday and Tuesday. The Ornamental Water in St. James's Park was daily visited by a large number of skaters and sliders, drawn thither no doubt by a feeling of security, arising from the shallowness of the water, which renders it next to an impossibility for an immersion to be attended with fatal results. The Serpentine had, as usual, its full share of the skating public, who, from the strength and thickness of the ice, pursued their favourite pastime upon the generally extremely dangerous piece of water with comparative safety. The Round Pond and Long Water, upon both of which there was a remarkably good surface of ice, were patronised by the elite of the British public, including ladies, whose graceful evolutions were admired by the numerous body of spectators who constantly thronged the margin of the ponds, but no serious casualty took place in any of the parks.

The state of the Thames about Deptford and Greenwich, during the early part of the week, precluded all regular communication between the shore and vessels moored in the stream. Boats were frequently enclosed by ice in transit, and Dr. Ruhe, surgeon to the *Dreadnought*, was, when coming off to duty, thus imprisoned, and compelled to go with the ice half a mile towards London before getting clear of the drift. In some places the ice round the *Dreadnought* was from eight inches to a foot thick.

On Tuesday evening, soon after seven o'clock, a heavy fall of sleet took place, which, freezing as it fell, in a short time made the streets in a most slippery and dangerous state. The omnibus traffic by nine o'clock was entirely stopped, and but few cabs were to be seen about. Foot passengers were compelled for safety to leave the pavement and walk on the carriage road. The streets presented a most singular appearance, looking as if they had been thickly varnished and then polished. These sleet showers continued at intervals during the whole evening. At twelve o'clock a heavy fall of rain took place, with a change of wind in a southerly direction, and by the next morning nearly every trace of the late severe frost had entirely disappeared.

FIRE-BALLS FOR MAKING FIRES.—In a letter to a contemporary the writer gives the following information about the fire-balls for making up fires, and how to get the clay, &c.—"I can tell him how things are managed near Milford, in Wales. A small gritty coal called 'culme' is got, I think, from Llanshipping, and mixed with the clayey mud (called slime) from the bed of Milford Haven, in about equal parts. The culme costs about 8s. a ton, the slime and mixing about 4s., so that you have the mixed culme at 6s. a ton delivered at the water's edge. The culme is heaped up until wanted; sufficient for use is then taken, damped, and kneaded into lumps the size of a large potato with the hands. These lumps are piled up in the fire-place, leaving a vent in the centre or top for a draught. This makes a capital fire, especially for cooking. When the fire is made up for the night a lump of culme is placed over the vent, and the fire goes on smouldering; in the morning uncover the vent, and in a few minutes you have a cheerful blaze, and the kettle (left on the hob during the night) boiling. In some of the Welsh cottages the fires have not been out for thirty years and more. I used to utilise the dust from the ordinary house coal in a similar manner. Any clayey mud or clay, not too stiff, mixed with coal dust, will make excellent culme. I know it from experience. Indeed I think it would be a great saving to reduce house coal to dust on purpose to make culme."

THE NEW BISHOP OF TUAM.—Dr. Bernard, the new bishop, was enthroned in his cathedral on Friday. The interesting ceremony attracted many of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country. When it was over, a large company partook of luncheon at the Palace. Archdeacon Townsend, in the name of his clerical brethren, welcomed his Lordship to the diocese, and expressed their pleasure at knowing that their chief pastor had been a supporter of scriptural education and evangelical truth, whose family was known throughout Ireland for its loyalty to the Throne and the Constitution. "A member of the old Bandon family from the loyal city of Bandon Bridge." The Rev. Dr. Trench repeated the welcome, and said that when he read the announcement of his Lordship's appointment his exclamation was, "Thank God!"

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—At the last meeting of the committee for the relief of the widows and orphans at Kidsgrove, letters were read in reference to several orphan asylums, to which it was suggested that some of the orphans, made so by the late accident, should be sent, but the terms in all cases were considered to be too high, and the subject dropped. The subscriptions already in the hands of the treasurer to the relief fund were stated to amount to £6,698 6s. 11d. This, however, is a very considerably less sum than is required, and latterly the contributions have come in very slowly. It was decided to issue another appeal for help, and in this the committee, while offering their thanks to the many liberal subscribers to the fund, state that they are obliged to appeal for further aid, as the fund is not yet sufficient to meet the necessities of the case.

MRS. PROUDIE IN FULL PANOPLY.—Mrs. Proudie always went to church on Sunday evenings, making a point of hearing three services and three sermons every Sunday of her life. On week-days she seldom heard any, having an idea that week-day services were an invention of the High Church enemy, and that they should, therefore, be vehemently discouraged. Services on saints' days she regarded as rank papacy, and had been known to accuse a clergyman's wife, to her face, of idolatry, because the poor lady had dated a letter St. John's Eve. Mr. Thumble, on this Sunday evening, was successful in finding the bishop at home, and alone, but he was not lucky enough to get away before Mrs. Proudie returned. The bishop, perhaps, thought that the story of the failure had better reach his wife's ears from Mr. Thumble's lips than from his own. "Well, Mr. Thumble," said Mrs. Proudie, walking into the study, armed in her full Sunday-evening winter panoply, in which she had just descended from her carriage. The church which Mrs. Proudie attended in the evening was nearly half a mile from the palace, and the coachman and groom never got a holiday on Sunday night. She was gorgeous in a dark brown silk dress of awful stiffness and terrible dimensions; and on her shoulders she wore a short cloak of velvet and fur, very handsome withal, but so swelling in its proportions on all sides as necessarily to create more of dismay than of admiration in the mind of any ordinary man. And her bonnet was a monstrous helmet with the beaver up, displaying the awful face of the warrior, always ready for combat and careless to guard itself from attack. The large contorted bows which she bore were as a grisly crest upon her casque, beautiful, doubtless, but majestic and fear-compelling. In her hand she carried her armour all complete—a Prayer-book, a Bible, and a book of hymns. These the footman had brought for her to the study door, but she had thought fit to enter her husband's room with them in her own custody.—"The Lost Chronicle of Bursel." No 7. By Anthony Trollope.

MILITARY EXECUTION IN FRANCE.

The two soldiers of the Imperial Guard, Ciosi and Agostini, were shot the other morning at Vincennes, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, for the murder in the wine-shop at Champeret. The execution was a grand and terrible military spectacle. A company from every regiment of the army of Paris attended. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of Voltigeurs of the Guard, to which the unfortunate prisoners belonged, were on the ground in full force. General Soumain commanded the parade. The firing party consisted of four sergeants, four corporals, and four privates, commanded by two adjutants. The men to whom the sad task was assigned were feelingly told by their officers, while loading their firelocks in their respective barracks, that they had not only a military duty to perform, but one of humanity, which required them to take good aim. The prisoners were warned at four in the morning that their request for the Emperor's pardon had been rejected, and that they must prepare to die. One of them, Ciosi, received the fatal news with a coolness and courage which he maintained to the last, but Agostini's nerve failed him. The two priests in attendance effected a reconciliation between the two men. Agostini had spoken very bitterly of his comrade, and when at last he stretched out his hand to him, he said, "You know well enough that you alone are guilty." Before mounting the cellular carriage in waiting to conduct them to the place of execution they were offered wine, brandy, and bread. Agostini took some refreshment, but Ciosi asked only for cigars, which he continued to smoke to the end. The morning was terribly cold. At half-past eight the condemned men stepped out of the carriage to the spot where they were to be shot to death. They were warily clad in full uniform, with military cloaks around them, and Ciosi had carefully put on white gloves. General Soumain exercised the prerogative which the military code gave him of excusing the men from military degradation, and they were shot in their uniforms. When a French soldier is shot, he is permitted, if he pleases, to refuse to have his eyes bandaged. Ciosi at first refused; afterwards, at the suggestion of his confessor, consented; but ultimately tore off the bandage, knelt down, and looked steadily in the face of his old comrades who were to fire at ten paces. Looking at Agostini, who, though with eyes bound, was not able to keep upon his knees, but fell down, he said, in a tone of pity and contempt, "Poor Agostini!" Immediately before the order to fire was given, Ciosi, in a firm voice, addressing the firing party, said—"Dear comrades, I am guilty of the crime; but, upon my conscience, I did not intend to rob. I beg pardon of God and you. Adieu!" Agostini, completely broken down by fear, was obliged to be tied to a post before he could be shot at. The criminals were fired at separately. One of them, the reports differ as to which, did not appear quite dead after the volley; and one of the soldiers coming near him blew out his brains, which scattered about in a manner shocking to behold.

THE WAGES DISPUTE IN THE IRON TRADE.—A large meeting of ironworkers was held at Brierley-hill on Monday, at which a lengthy account of the present state of trade and the condition of the labour market was given, and after some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting, having heard with astonishment and regret the unfortunate aspect of the state of the labour market, and the consequent starving condition of many families which are not directly connected with the Ironworkers' Association, do hereby acknowledge that our chief officers' deliberate decision to recommend us to accept the deductions has been impelled by the best of motives. We, having every confidence in their wisdom and efficient judgment, do reluctantly consent to commence operations on Tuesday evening (if required by our employers), although we still hold our opinion that if the labour market is overstocked, that there is no cause for a reduction; it is, therefore, both unjust, uncalled for, and consequently unwarrantable." A numerously attended meeting was also held at Bilston, at which a similar resolution was agreed upon. The men, however, expressed a hope that when trade might improve the masters would give advanced wages without making it necessary that the men should strike.

PROPOSED REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday night last a meeting, embracing a large number of the leading members of the National Reform League, was held at the Golden Lion, Wardour-street, for the purpose of perfecting the organisation of the district with respect to the great national demonstration proposed to be held in London on the 11th of the next month, the first Monday after the opening of Parliament. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who said he was proud to observe the growing strength of the movement, and hoped that the coming demonstration would be worthy of the great cause, which was not only theirs individually, but the cause of the country at large. He was glad to be able to inform them that on the evening after the procession they would be able to obtain the use of the Agricultural Hall, for the purpose of telling the people of England what their intentions were; and he hoped they would be able to obtain the presence and personal influence of such men as John Stuart Mill, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Ernest Jones, and Mr. Bright. He begged to inform the meeting that he had learned that the Government intended to issue a proclamation to stop the procession. He hoped that it was not true, as he intended to marshal the various bodies himself. If the Government attempted such a thing, he believed it would materially improve their cause in the end. Several addresses having been delivered, and letters from the various branches read expressing their intention to heartily co-operate in the intended demonstration, the meeting terminated.

A WHOLESOME RAILWAY THIEF.—Stephen Clapping, aged 31, farmer, of Helion, Bumpstead, Essex, was charged before the Mayor and other magistrates at Cambridge, with stealing three coats, a shawl, an umbrella, and two loading rods from the Cambridge Railway Station. On Thursday evening Captain Sutton deposited the property in the refreshment rooms at the station, and walked out on to the platform. On his return the property was gone. It was found in the prisoner's possession on his apprehension in bed at the Railway Tavern, about two hours afterwards, by Police-constable Danby. The same evening the prisoner had stolen a leather travelling bag, containing linen, £10 in notes, £15 in gold, and a quantity of postage stamps, the property of Mr. Burton, commercial traveller, from the Red Lion Hotel. On being arrested it was found that the money had been transferred from Mr. Burton's pocket-book to a portemonnaie, which contained, in addition, £9 10s. in gold. Captain Sutton and Mr. Burton both identified their property, and the prisoner was committed for trial on both charges. On the prisoner was found a gold watch and hair-guard, a quantity of pawnbrokers' duplicates, a number of railway tickets, and some silver and copper coin, with a quantity of wearing apparel, bearing different marks. The duplicates related to property pledged in Cambridge, and there is now at the Cambridge police-station a collection of articles of such a miscellaneous description as to show that the prisoner must have pursued a long career of theft with impunity.

Theatricals, Music, &c.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Although that bright constellation of histrionic talent which illumined the nights of our play-going progenitors is no longer to be observed, and what then shone brilliantly with reflected lustre now glimmers but feebly when emerging above the dramatic horizon, faith in the influence of of remote rays has not yet entirely departed even from a generation taught to believe in a theatrical star system utterly unknown to their forefathers. When an old comedy appears in a modern play-bill, there are not wanting those who will regard the revival as the return of a welcome luminary to the dramatic firmament; and if diminished brilliancy sometimes suggests a doubt as to the propriety of that excessive admiration which was aroused in former days, it is sufficient to consider the less favourable conditions under which the object is presented. Amongst those plays which veteran upholders of the strict school of "legitimacy" bring forward in evidence of the superiority of the past to the present, "John Bull" is sure to be proudly cited; and if it does not maintain its ground and assert its right to be heard with that sturdy vigour which should be associated with a name identified with the type of our national character, the inference is usually drawn that the stage can no longer provide the means of adequate interpretation. Decidedly the best production of the younger Colman's, *John Bull*, presented

Swinbourne; and Mr. Edmund Phelps gives a modern version of the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, whose fashionable vices lead to such an unfavourable opinion of the state of society in the early years of the present century. As a more substantial prelude to the pantomime, which is now in the height of its prosperous career, the revival will, doubtless, be found acceptable to the public, and it is certainly in perfect accordance with that principle of "legitimacy" so well maintained by the present management. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Hardwicke and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, honoured the first performance with their presence.

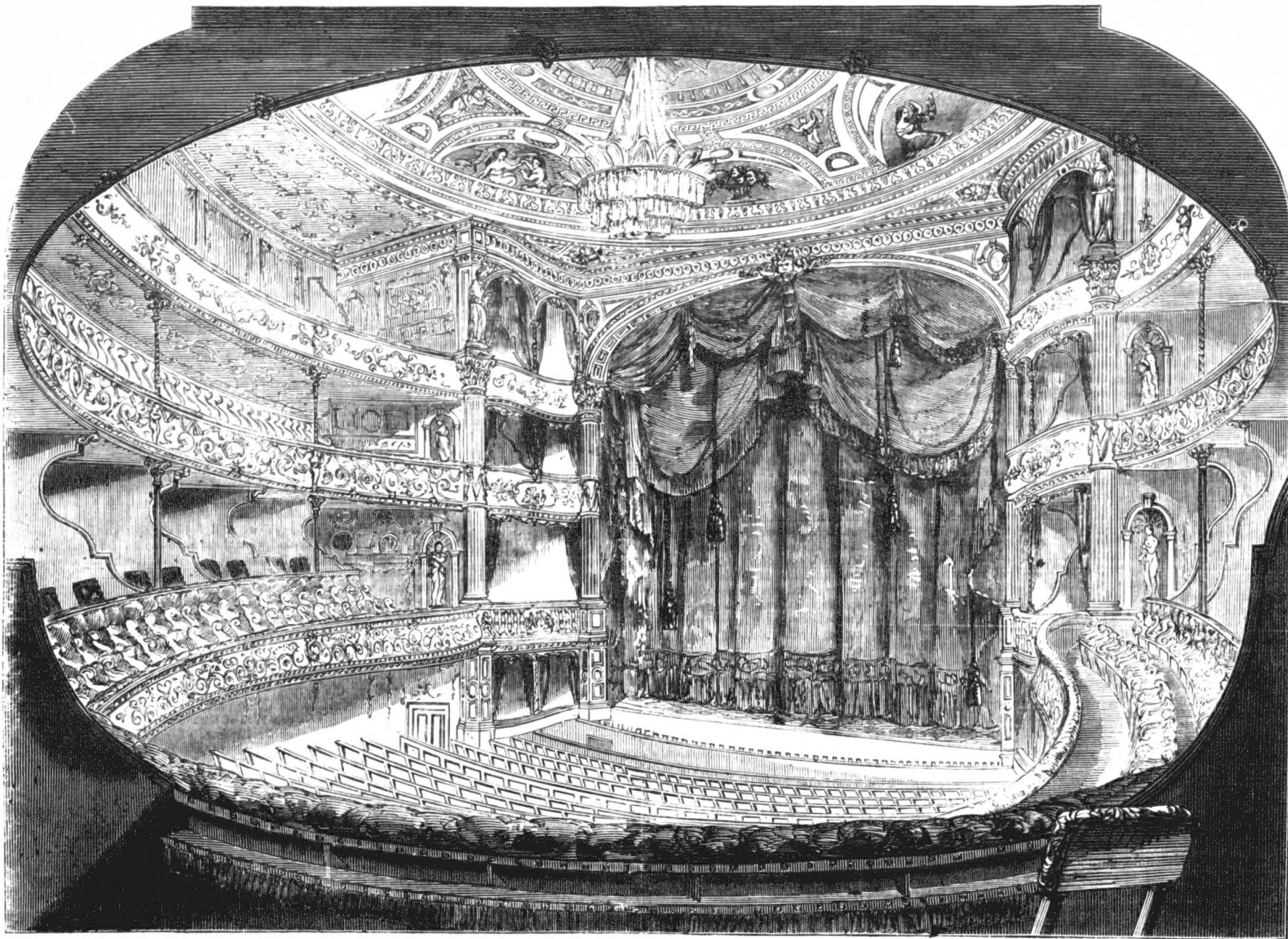
ROSSINI, at the age of seventy-five, is not only well, but is said to be still buoyant in spirits, thoughts, and sayings. "When we talk to a man who sang duets with George IV.," says the correspondent of a contemporary, "when he was Prince of Wales, we hardly expect to see a young man; but *Eccolo qua!* One hears odd stories in society. I heard this: 'I sing very slowly in Italian,' said George IV. 'Your Majesty has the right to sing in your own time,' replied the great composer. But *mots* about great men are easily measured out; but I can give you one—a true one—which the *gran maestro* cannot deny. They were complimenting him not long ago at Passy about a 'Mass' which he has recently composed. All were justly loud in its praise. It was, according to the profane, 'Heavenly!' according to the heavenly, 'An inspiration.' 'Nonsense, nonsense,' said the *maestro*; 'France has now no

YANG-TSZE-KIANG; OR BLUE RIVER OF CHINA.

This is one of the greatest rivers in [China. It rises within the table-land of Central Asia, in the elevated region which adjoins Tibet to the eastward and north-eastward. It is nearly two miles across from bank to bank near its mouth, and commands an extensive traffic. The influence of the tide reaches up its stream to 400 miles. The rocky heights hanging over some part of the river are shown in our illustration on page 516.

SLEIGHING IN PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

The accompanying illustration of sleighing in the Phoenix Park, shows that London is not single in its enjoyment of the out-of-door pleasures of this bitter, biting weather. Britons have a peculiar relish for frost as may be seen by the eagerness with which the skates are produced as soon as the ice is half an inch thick. The writer was not a little startled recently at seeing a wheel-less vehicle of somewhat similar construction to that shown in our engraving tearing up Ludgate-hill at mid-day, reckless of the perils it encountered every instant from the stream of heavy carts &c., proceeding in each direction. The driver must have been a chilly enthusiast, indeed; we earnestly recommend him to the "Phaynix" or some more fitting resort in our own metropolis.



INTERIOR OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

at Drury Lane on Monday in the compressed form of three acts, affords a favourable opportunity of recognising the claims to remembrance of a prolific dramatist who furnished a past generation with a rich fund of amusement, and whose services were so well appreciated by the Covent-garden management of sixty years ago that a thousand pounds was obtained for this very piece, of which, according to green-room tradition, the concluding scene was unwritten the night before the play was produced. Cordially received last evening by a very numerous and fashionable audience, the broad humour, flashes of wit, and truthful touches of nature with which the comedy abounds attested the enduring effect of a play in which they are so skilfully intermingled; and although many of the allusions are weakened by the changed aspect of society, the strong appeal made to sympathies which belong to all classes and all periods was as forcible in its application as ever. Although new to a West-end audience, the *Job Thornbury* of Mr. Phelps has been long recognised by those who have watched this comprehensive actor through the wide range of his impersonations as a powerful performance, strong in its dramatic colouring, and replete with earnestness of purpose. The rough, homely pathos of the Cornish brazier was admirably expressed, and the situation in which the father clasps his recovered daughter to his arms was rendered more impressive by the natural feeling displayed by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who represented the simple-minded Mary with unaffected grace and tenderness. *Peregrine*, whose frequent outbursts of sentiment remind us of the date at which the comedy was written, has an emphatic representative in Mr. T.

taste. Loves extravagance, perhaps. Hence this paradox. I cannot compose Masses. I do so and please. I am the *Thérèse* of the Church."

INTERIOR OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

The building of the theatre was commenced in 1802 by John Scott, a colourman, and opened November 27th, 1806, as the "Sans Pareil," with musical entertainments, and the following year with dramas. In 1820-1 Scott sold the theatre to Rodwell and Jones, who named it the Adelphi. In 1825 it was sold to Terry and Yates, and, after Terry's secession, Yates was joined by Charles Matthews the elder, who gave here his celebrated "At Homes." Yates was succeeded by the present lessee, Mr. Webster, with Madame Vestris as directress. Since Mr. Webster has been sole lessee great alterations have been made in the building; in fact, it was rebuilt in 1858, and it is now fitted up and arranged with a comfort not to be equalled by any other house in London. We give a view of the interior.

OUR mania for changing names has penetrated into Russia. The *Moscow Gazette* of the 7th inst. announces that the Emperor has permitted a M. Durakoff to change his name to Lavrentieff. We may add, for the benefit of those of our readers who do not understand Russian, that "durak" in that language means "fool."—*Pall-Mall Gazette*.

"THE FRENCH SOLDIER'S RETURN."

GUSTAVE DORE's name has of late become so familiar to every lover of art in this country, that the beautiful engraving of "The French Soldier's Return" will assuredly be appreciated by our numerous patrons. It is an admirably executed copy of one of this great and rising artist's *chef d'œuvres*, and is treated with his wonted spirit. The illustrator of our English laureate's "Elaine"—the Gallic Artist's latest triumph, we believe—well sustains his hard-earned fame in "The French Soldier's Return."

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.—A SAD CASE.—In the afternoon of Saturday last, a man called at the house of Mr. Thomas Field, of High Chimneys Farm, Tenterden, and applied to be allowed to warm himself at the fire. This was allowed, and he then asserted that the house and property belonged to him, and he intended to stay. He arrived about one o'clock, and stayed until about eight, when he was given into the care of the police. It turned out that he was the son of a former owner of the property, but the entail was cut off by the man's father in 1834. It was found that he lived at Ramsgate, where he had a wife and three children. He had been in affluent circumstances, but had lost above £4000 in litigation, and the family were reduced to extreme poverty. Two years ago he tried to establish a patent, but in this he was unsuccessful, and his mind became deranged in consequence, and he was confined in a lunatic asylum in the latter part of the year 1865 and beginning of 1866. His age appeared to be only about 28 years.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ICE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

An inquest on forty bodies, the proceedings taking place in a spacious assembly-room which is nearly filled with witnesses and other parties having special reasons to be present, while order is maintained inside and out by a corps of fifty policemen, is a melancholy novelty in busy London. Death has been brought home to the mind of the metropolitan public in a very startling and impressive manner. A sweeping railway accident would have been horrible; but the recent enormous casualty on the ice in the Regent's Park has been painfully unexpected. From the day when the disaster first occurred, up to the present time, the impression produced on the general community has continued unabated, and attention is now fixed on the evidence which is being laid before the coroner's jury. So far as that evidence has already gone it confirms much that was said in our last week's issue. Further facts may be

Monday next. The coroner remarked that it was very important to have scientific evidence as to the cause of the calamity, but that must be paid for, and he had no funds from which he could pay scientific witnesses other than medical men. On one or two occasions when he had called evidence of that sort, he had had to pay the witnesses out of his own pocket.

The work of seeking for the missing bodies has been one of no small difficulty. Divers have been employed to go down daily, but with scarcely any result. In the first place the bottom of the lake consists of a bed of soft mud, and the water is consequently very thick and dark, so that it is a matter of impossibility for the diver to see anything. In groping his way, therefore, through the dark water, it is as likely as not that he may tread on an already half-embedded body, and thus, pressing it deeper still into the mud, possibly prevent its recovery at any future time. This, no doubt, has already been under consideration, and hence the employment of

each 2s. a day, and some 20 more averaging 5s. a day. On Monday the members of the Royal Humane Society assembled at their rooms, in Trafalgar-square, according to previous adjournment, to consider the circumstances attending the accident, and the numerous charges that have been made respecting the conduct of their officers on that occasion. The following members attended:—Lord Ranelagh (Vice-president), Rev. Canon Nepean, Captain Bedford, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Gray, Mr. Woolsey, and the Rev. Mr. Hudson. Finding that the secretary and other officers of the society were giving evidence at the inquest, the committee adjourned pending the finding of the jury.

Mr. Bright's workpeople are about to present him with an address expressing their respect for him, and their regret that he should have been so much calumniated by his political opponents.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

adduced; but the statements which are now before us do not appear likely to receive material contradiction. In the investigation before the coroner, an officer of the Humane Society named Ward said that he warned the people off the ice, which he considered very dangerous, but only got ridiculed for his pains. This witness was of opinion that the sun had had a great effect upon the ice, and, again, the playing of the game of hockey, and the jumping which one of the witnesses had spoken of, caused a great strain on it. The cutting of the edges of the ice was, he said, an invariable practice. He could not say whether the ice was weakened by it. He asked his superintendent for God's sake to get the people of the ice as something would happen. Mr. Young, the superintendent referred to, was examined at some length. He said he had nothing to do with the breaking of the edges of the ice. They had always been in the habit of doing it, but he thought that the rush of the people was the real cause of the accident. The inquiry was adjourned till

several fishermen to drag the bottom with their nets. Mr. King, of Portland-street, has hired a boat from Barking and a crew of dredgers, who thoroughly understand their work, and who, no doubt, will be successful in drawing to the surface the remaining bodies. That there are more in the water there is no question, for there are now no less than five persons, immediate relatives, too, of missing friends who declare that those friends were on the ice at the time of the accident, and, in some instances, were actually seen to go down.

The work of getting the ice out of the water, in order to facilitate the dredgers, was conducted under the direction of Mr. King, who relied entirely upon public benevolence for the liquidation of all expenses incurred in this humane work. His appeals were liberally responded to by the bystanders contributing their pence. All that he solicited was a penny from each of those who visited the scene of the disaster, and this it was expected would be sufficient to pay for the labourers employed. He had at work 200 men receiving

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The particulars of the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the King and Queen of Portugal will be fresh in the remembrance of our readers. We therefore give portraits of their Majesties on the present page.

The King of Portugal bears the name of Don Luis I. He is the second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., ex-Queen of Portugal, and Don Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and was born on the 31st of October, 1838. He visited this country in 1854, with his elder brother, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto. He succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., who was carried off by a fever in Nov. 1861. He married in October, 1862, Pia, the youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has a son, Carlos, born on Sept. 28th, 1863.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
D. M.		A. M.	P. M.
27 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany	6 48	7 10
28 M	Enter the Great died 1725... ..	7 33	8 58
29 T	George III. died 1820	8 27	9 3
30 W	Martyr. King Charles I.	9 39	10 17
31 T	Hilary Term ends	10 54	11 31
1 F	New River commenced 1608	—	0 5
2 S	Candlemas Day	0 33	0 58

Moon's changes ... Last Quarter, 27th, 2h. 47m. p.m.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to the Editor, Drury House, Drury Court, St. Mary-le-Strand, London.
* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

NOTICE.—On the 9th February next will be commenced a continuous Novel, in the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. This remarkable and subtle production is the most extraordinary work ever produced. Brilliant yet affecting, strange but natural, it develops the most curious and exciting mystery of modern times. No lady, no gentleman; no man, no woman; who reads the English Language, should fail to peruse this marvellously astounding "History of a Chain of Evidence." — ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS, One Penny.

TO THE PUBLISHING TRADE.

On and after Saturday the 2nd of February next, the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be published at Drury House, Drury Court, St. Mary-le-Strand, a few doors from the publishing office of "Bon Bell's."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ESPECIALLY AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The great desire on the part of the New Managers to perform, with the greatest fidelity, the pledge they made in last week's number, induces them to postpone, until the 2nd of February, an exact programme of their arrangements. Negotiations are now in course of conclusion with several writers of distinguished merit, who by their pens upon subjects social, literary, artistic, and political, it is proposed should give fresh life and excellence to the columns of this Journal.

It may be now stated that a continuous Novel will be commenced on the 9th of February next, and it is only to be said that it is a work of transcendent ability, and will afford one of the most striking monuments of inventive genius of the age. It is remarkable for the development of a strange mystery, and affords a history whose interest can never be surpassed.

THE

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE PRESENT DISTRESS.

THE sadness and suffering endured at this time are so appalling, that it is difficult for minds absorbed in subjects relevant to business and the many duties of life, to realise the actual misery now existing. Men may know that there are thousands without employment; but how few can picture to themselves the actual result of such a fact. There are unemployed at this instant in Poplar alone no less than 16,000! The great proportion of these have wives and children depending upon their labour for support. Bromley, Bow, Canningtown, Greenwich, and Millwall are contributing their numbers to the gaunt army of want, while every parish in and about London is receiving greatly increased applications for relief. The commercial panic, associated with the visitation of cholera, are now bearing their poisoned fruit, and our poorer brethren are the victims. At this season of the year cold may be expected; but hardly within the memory of man have we had a month giving to us such frightfully inclement weather. Coupled with all this comes the revelation that numberless good and beneficent people, from whom all kinds of acts of benevolence have before emanated, are themselves, by reverses of fortune, unable to assist those who are now in adversity. Three months since the poverty that was being endured by the humble classes was really fearful. Then the pledging of articles of all kinds was resorted to, and it appears that numberless families have pledged every article in their possession, leaving themselves without absolute clothing for their beds or themselves. At the instant we are writing there are very many thousands of the old and young, males and females, who are literally without food and without covering, crouching in low, fetid chambers and cellars without light and without fire. Perhaps within the last twenty years London can record no distress so utter and so entire. The river side men without exception from Westminster to Greenwich have not the means of subsistence, and many brave and sturdy sons of toil are surrounded by their wives and little ones, miserable objects of starvation.

It is no use referring to the Homeless Poor Act, passed in 1864, as it appears, like many other Acts of Parliament, to be perfectly inadequate, when wanted to be brought into operation. The Mansion-house Relief Fund has been set on foot for the purpose of gathering money from every possible quarter, so that the immediate suffering may, in some way, be relieved. The Lord Mayor is generously aiding in this good work, and subscriptions to a considerable

amount have already come in. Were the contributions a hundred times larger the distress, at best, could be only mitigated. The death-rate has nearly doubled within the last few weeks. If the wealthy and well-housed portion of the community suffer at this time of the year, what must be the misery amongst those who are unfed, and undefended against the formidable ravages of an Arctic winter. The stoppage in the ship building trade in the Port of London has thrown many thousands out of work; and their enforced idleness has no relation either to strikes or the union movement. It is often remarked, by many who are ever inventing excuses for a want of charity, that our working population is naturally improvident, and that it should, out of its own resources, provide for the day of calamity. Amongst the dock labourers alone there are twenty thousand who have had no employment for upwards of two months; in fact, not one in nine of those usually employed are now at work. Taking an average of seven years, these men, who have to support families, make but six shillings and four pence per week. What provision can be made out of this miserable pittance? To give fire, food, and clothing is to give life; to be without them is death, and so it falls out that stalwart men and fine women are dying because they can obtain them not. London is a superb city. It is abounding with plenty, and there are hundreds of thousands whose superfluities, if only slightly restricted and put to the account of the poor man, might give him warmth and hope. He and all the grim gathering of skeleton-forms are just now worthy of consideration, and of the well-to-do man's passing thought. But a few months since these were the toiling thousands who were indirectly, if not directly, ministering to our wants and pleasures; now they are patient, and humble, and unfilled, and true in their suffering to the cause of honesty. There have been no riots, no crimes, and the opulent are as sure of their secured opulence as ever. Could we all but take the belief—and there is not a nobler one—to ourselves that these sufferers, these abject creatures of penury, are our own countrymen, and are our brothers and sisters in the great national family, we think men would be more on the alert in their efforts to assist and promote the well-being of those who, by accident, are in a lower social position than themselves. We have great churches, and many places of worship. If the thousands who go to pray therein were but to reconcile the thought unto themselves that they were Christians, and that a point in their creed is, that "charity covereth a multitude of sins," the dire distress would soon be ameliorated, and happiness might come to those who are hungry and naked, and even now are looking wistfully for benefactors in vain.

All these reflections bring us to the practical issue as to our present defective poor laws, and afford one more monstrous proof of how defective are the laws relating to our industrial orders.

Notes of the Week.

DISCIPLES of the "muscular Christianity" school hail the advent of bracing "seasonable" weather, which, to them, imparts a buoyant elasticity of frame and spirits highly exhilarating; but for the old and the very young—for those who cannot, as the phrase goes, "stand the cold," or to whom the essentials of abundant food and artificial external warmth are denied—a sharp winter is apt to be the messenger of death. The danger both to children and to old people is of course lessened as the effects of cold are mitigated; and medical men know that by keeping patients sealed up, as it were, in their houses with a sustained temperature the depressing influence of frosts and piercing winds can be counteracted. In his last return the Registrar-General tells us that "the change of temperature has killed about 455 people in London" in one week. The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich fell from 44 deg. in the week ending December 29th to 25.2 deg. in the first week of the present year, and the effect of the cold is shown in the succeeding week by an increase in the deaths from 1,437 to 1,891. "Few were directly frozen to death, the majority having vital force enough to struggle against the freezing cold, but not enough to prevent them from succumbing under bronchitis and other affections." In the last week there was an increase of 197 deaths from bronchitis alone; and of the total excess of 454 deaths, 253 occurred to persons aged 60 years and upwards, 129 occurred between the ages of 40 and 60, 45 between the ages of 20 and 40, and 36 under 20 years of age. This shows that the power of resisting cold is greatest at the age of full bodily development, and least when the tide of life is ebbing.

During this time of pitiless weather and wide-spread destitution two poor fellows have been sentenced by the Hertfordshire Justices to three days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for simple begging. Police-constable George Young, whose officiousness deserves more than local celebrity, proved both cases. The first offender against the majesty of the law was John Smith, who had got threepence, "and who was civil when taken into custody." It is allowed that he was a well-conducted man, was seeking work, and was quite destitute. He simply went to a house and asked for a trifle to help him on the road. The second case was that of a man whom the constable saw asking for a piece of bread. In defence the prisoner—the prisoner!—said that he did ask for a piece of bread for his wife. "We were going along, and my wife was faint, and I had no money. I belong to Halesworth, in Suffolk. My wife was very faint." Such was the poor fellow's plea. Yet Messrs. Cherry, Baker, and Thornton, who were sitting on the bench, sent both the captives to gaol for three days, with hard labour; though even the stern judges owned that there were extenuating circumstances, and they were inclined to deal leniently with the reprobates. No doubt these gentlemen will plead that the law had been broken, and they were obliged to administer it. But surely there are instances in which "the letter killeth." Might not the Hertfordshire magistrates have had the courage to venture upon a momentary disregard of literal law, and to think of the spirit, which is really directed against confirmed tramps and idle vagrants?

The following is from the pen of Captain Mayne Reid, author of "Rifle Rangers" and other works of celebrity, to the Editor:—"Sir, Hunger and cold are around us. Starvation, from shivering in the chill garrets, begins to stalk openly through our streets. There

is no telling how long this harsh weather may continue, or, should it break, how soon it may be succeeded by a spell of like inclemency. Surely there is spirit enough in this great metropolis—and wealth more than enough—to strive successfully with this mere temporary distress. Let each contribute his mite, and a mite from each will lay the grim spectre. I offer mine in the shape of an entertainment, to be given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the evening of Monday, the 28th inst. As there is but scant time for circulating the announcement, may I ask you, in the name of humanity, to direct attention to it?—Yours obediently, MAYNE REID."

A cause has been tried in the Bail Court before Mr. Justice Steele, which points more than one moral. Redman and *anon* were small shopkeepers in Orchard-street, Westminster; their stock-in-trade included ginger-beer; and they purchased that merry draught from a wholesale manufacturer in the Kingsland-road, called Batey. On the 13th June last the small shopkeepers received six dozen; and it may be observed in passing, that if a good many other small shopkeepers were to receive six dozen, in a different acceptance of the term, the flogging would be only a fair punishment for people who cheat the poor. One day Mrs. Redman herself felt thirsty, as ladies will now and then. In a rash moment she took up a bottle of her own ginger-beer. To cut the string, to watch the cork flying wildly into the air, to take a hearty drink from the neck of the bottle—all this was but the work of a moment. To feel a horrible burning sensation in the throat was but the work of another moment. She immediately afterwards took an emetic, and then went to the Westminster Hospital, where she received medicine which removed the pain, but she continued to be dreadfully weak, and was not the same person she had been. All things considered, one is not much surprised to hear that she "has not dealt in ginger-beer since." On subsequent examination, the cheerful flask was found to contain a quantity of putrid matter, of which candle-grease and lucifer matches were the chief constituents. Mr. Batey's witnesses seem to have admitted that grease was sometimes found in a bottle which had passed the scrutiny of the person whose duty it was to examine its condition. The upshot of the matter was that Mr. Redman got five pounds for the damage done to his wife. The case is interesting; for it raises once more that large question—the commissariat of the poor. Nor must we fancy that the particular suit discloses the whole, or the worst, of such abuses. For one woman who is half-poisoned by a filthy compound, hundreds are injured by it without suspecting the cause. Mrs. Redman—or her husband for her—gets five pounds; the others only get a mild attack of illness, which possibly develops into "bad health" and culminates in death. We despair at drawing all the cut-and-dry morals that might be got from the pregnant record of the particular incident; but there is at any rate one maxim which it should impress upon retailers of ginger-beer—a maxim that is also valuable for dealers in cheap wine—"Whatever you do, never be so silly as to drink up your own stock!"

Ireland presents a fine field for legislation, and the rearing of domestic poultry. Certain districts are already renowned for their turkeys, and do a considerable export trade in fowls and eggs; but the myriads of cottage farmers throughout the island have not yet made birds important among their farm stock. If any class of people could feed poultry at a profit, it is the Irish peasantry. Wexford, Waterford, and some other counties find it pay well to send great quantities of poultry produce to England. Railways have now abrogated much of the disadvantage pertaining to the position of inland districts; and there is no good reason why a bit of money-making like this should be so generally neglected.

The London Street Reform Society have issued a prospectus of the duties which they have been formed to undertake, and which include, among others calling for public attention, condensing and making known facts, pointing out defects in the law, enforcing provisions at present neglected, and watching bills introduced into parliament on such matters as paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets, the condition of public vehicles, and the general sanitary and traffic arrangements of the metropolis. The measures proposed by the society are of the most useful and practical nature, and would be most conducive to the public health and convenience if properly carried out, and we therefore hope the association will meet with success.

London is just now troubled with a redundant supply of silver coins almost as good as those which are issued from the Mint, but not quite. The counterfeiters are thickly electro-plated, and fairly executed, except as to the "milling" or indentation of the edges—always a weak point in forgery. Ninety-nine forgeries out of a hundred may be detected by the milling, which has not the regularity and evenness of the orthodox stamp. But, on the whole, the shillings to which we call attention are highly creditable to the industry and skill of their manufacturers. Forgery is becoming one of the fine arts; it has made immense progress towards perfection. We are not quite sure that the science of anti-forgery has received a corresponding development. Is it not possible to fashion the coin of the realm so that the imitation of it may be far more difficult, and far more easily detected, than at present.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a man, named William Cleugh, fireman, nineteen years of age, in the service of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, was killed whilst at work on an engine passing along the line near Backworth. He was busy among the coals whilst the locomotive was in motion, and on passing under Backworth Bridge his head came in contact with the woodwork, knocking him backwards. On being picked up by the engine driver he was quite dead.

THE Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held recently, passed a resolution, strongly approving the system of paying accounts by cheque, as compared with the current local system of paying in bank-notes, by which interest to considerable amounts is often lost, and a premium continually afforded to embezzlement. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the local bankers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has gained a greater reputation in America during the last fifteen years than any remedy of the kind ever known. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child and gives it rest, it softens the gums and allays all pain or irritation, it regulates the bowels, cures wind, colic, or dysentery, and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. It is highly recommended by medical men, and is sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Full directions on the bottles. OFFICE, 205, High Holborn, London.—Advertisement.]

Foreign Intelligence.

MOSCOW LIT UP AT LAST.—A curious ceremony was performed at Moscow on the 27th of December last, when the old Russian capital was, for the first time, lighted with gas. At two o'clock a *Te Deum* was sung at the gas factory, which was, moreover, solemnly consecrated. Then there was a grand banquet, after which the officials and the principal guests proceeded to the Kremlin, where a platform covered with red cloth had been prepared, close to the cathedral of St. Michael. At half-past four the mayor armed himself with a taper and approached the nearest lamp, of which the tap was already in the hands of an aide. At the word of command ("fire," we suppose) the tap was turned, the gas was lighted, a military band began to play the national hymn, and the music was continued until the whole Kremlin was illuminated, as well as a large portion of the exterior city. We do not know what the quality of the Moscow gas may be; but if it is really worth thanking Heaven for, it must be better than that manufactured in this country.

AN INCIDENT FOR THE "DULL SEASON."—The *Nord* has the following strange story:—"A Pole, with the extraordinary name of Hallelouzycapillaminuzicowsky, has invented a novel mode of committing suicide, which may be termed the hydraulic plan, and has been made use of lately by a high Hanoverian functionary, who was a Privy Councillor of King George. That personage selected a large holster pistol, charged it with powder and a thick wad, and then filled up the barrel with water; he then placed the muzzle in his mouth, pulled the trigger, and his head went off simultaneously with the pistol!"

A FAREWELL DINNER was given by forty deputies to Mr. Gladstone, on his leaving Florence. It was served at Doney's, whose apartments upstairs are as splendid as his *café* downstairs is shabby. The chair, with Baron Pœrio in it, was supported by Mr. Gladstone on the right, and by Count Casati, the President of the Senate, on the left. The central post on the other side of the table was occupied by Signor Rattazzi, flanked by Mr. Cardwell, and the senator Leopardi. Signor Mari, the Speaker of the Italian Commons, sat on the left of the illustrious guest. The deputies and senators who gave this banquet belong all to the moderate Liberal party. General Bixio was the most advanced; the others were of the colour of Minghetti, Guerrieri, Alfieri, Spaventa, Serristori, and others whose names are less known abroad, and hence may be omitted. Pœrio gave the toast of the evening, and Mr. Gladstone acknowledged it in a *brindisi* to Italy, in Italian, which the right honourable gentleman is said to have pronounced to perfection. Several other toasts were given, and the whole affair was a great success.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The tariff of the prices of admission to the Paris Exhibition has now been published. There are to be three separate inclosures—the park, containing the exhibition building itself, the Horticultural Gardens; and the Billancourt enclosure, which is especially devoted to agricultural matters. The prices for the first week are exceptional—20f. for the opening day, and 5f. for the rest. From the 8th April the charge for admission to the park will be 1f., that to the garden 1f. 50c. The enclosure Billancourt will have a special tariff as yet undetermined. The price of a season ticket will be 100f. for a gentleman and 60f. for a lady. In order to avoid the trouble and delay of the signatures which were formerly required on entering, the holders may send two of their photographed portraits, one to be affixed to the ticket of admission, the other to remain in the hands of the administration. There will also be issued cards of admission for a week subject to the same conditions, and conferring for the time the same privileges as the season-tickets. The Germans are going to send an iron house, with room for a "respectable family," which is made entirely of iron, put together like a Chinese puzzle, weighs very little, is brought, in fact, from Germany for about five pounds sterling, and is capable of being warmed, but cannot be burned.

RUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.—Prince Gortchakoff has addressed a circular despatch to the Russian representatives abroad, accompanied by a memorandum, referring to certain documents recently published at Rome. The Minister repels the assertions contained in these documents, and declares that the responsibility of having taken the initiative in causing a rupture between the Roman and Russian Courts, and cancelling the Concordat rests entirely with the Papal Government.

AMERICA.—An American correspondent at Philadelphia, states that "the New Year was opened in America by the customary holiday and festivities in New York and Washington, and the usual reception of the Diplomatic Corps, army and navy officers, Congressmen, and other eminent persons, by the President in the latter city. New Year's Day, which is a complete holiday in New York and Washington, is scarcely observed, excepting that public offices are closed in other portions of the United States. Since the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, however, which took effect on January 1, 1863, New Year's Day has become an important and appropriate anniversary to the freedmen, and in all portions of the South, and also in many Northern cities, the negroes celebrated the third anniversary of their freedom, by processions, meetings, and appropriate exercises. In some Southern cities it is reported that as many as 10,000 negroes (men, women, and children) walked in procession, some decked in gaudy uniforms, but all showing as plainly as they could their joy at receiving freedom, although it has been a misfortune to so many of them. The Senate has repealed the section of Confiscation Act, giving the President a discretionary power to proclaim a general amnesty. Mr. Ashley has announced that he will present a bill for the impeachment of the President. The steamer *Don* has sailed on a secret expedition. She is reported to have gone to convey 15,000,000 dols. to St. Thomas, for the purchase of that island from Denmark. It is announced at Montreal that the British Government has commuted the sentence of death passed upon the Fenians in Canada to 20 years' imprisonment. The steamer *Fashion* has been burned on the Mississippi river. 300 lives were lost, mostly freedmen. Advices from Mexico state that the Emperor Maximilian had issued a decree dividing the Imperial army into three corps, under Miramon, Mejia, and Marquez, and providing for the transportation homeward of the Austrian and Belgian troops. The Emperor Maximilian, in a recent address, expresses regret at the attitude of the United States towards Mexico.

We extract the following curious statement from the *Patria* of Mexico:—"On the 1st of October last, by the return English mail packet from Vera Cruz, the Mexican Government forwarded us as usual its official correspondence. Some of the papers sent by that mail having been published by the New York press, stating that they had been intercepted on the road from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz by a party of republican guerillas, the attention of the Imperial Government was naturally attracted, and official inquiries were immediately ordered to ascertain a fact which had not been reported by the local or provincial authorities. These inquiries

have been most strictly conducted, and it has been proved that the mail-bags arrived safe at Vera Cruz. The papers were not intercepted on Mexican territory, nor were they got possession of on board the Royal West India mail steamer; they have been traced as far as New York, where they disappeared in the General Post Office."

THE WAR IN THE BRAZILS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23.—Intelligence has been received from the seat of war to the 8th instant. Nothing of importance had taken place in the way of active operations; and, as the wet season had also set in there, and the army was awaiting reinforcements, which are continually being sent south, there is no probability of the allies attacking before the end of January. News has been received of a mutiny among the Paraguayan troops. Captain Dolores Pavia, at the head of 800 men, marched against the stronghold of Cerro Leon, and was cordially received by the garrison, where they found a quantity of arms and ammunition. A force of 600 men, sent by Lopez to attack the rebels, was beaten, and the number of the mutineers was still further increased by many of those sent against them. A second column of 800 men, with two field pieces, was not more successful than the first, the artillery being captured by the rebels, who were strongly fortified at Tobi-quari-Quazu, where their numbers are daily increasing. They already exceed 600 men, well armed and provided with ammunition, and are in possession of 2,000 head of cattle and 500 horses. Captain Dolores Pavia will march towards Candelaria to meet the Brazilian force, which is to advance from Rio Grande, under Brigadier-General Portinho. Rear-Admiral Joaquim José Ignacio had left Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, on the 14th, on his way to the fleet. General Porto Alegre had arrived at Rio Grande, and General Argollo had assumed the command of the 2nd corps of the Brazilian army.

General Mitre's health had improved so much that, for the present, he had given up his intended voyage to Buenos Ayres. The greatest cordiality now exists between the commanders-in-chief of the allied armies and navy.

We read in a Berlin letter, in the *Monde*—"The soldiers belonging to the former Hanoverian army, and now enrolled in the regiments of the Prussian Landwehr, were lately assembled at Dassel. Their resistance and the disorder which ensued were such that the parade on the 11th had to be broken up. On that occasion a company of infantry with loaded muskets was brought on the ground. Forty-eight of the men were placed under arrest, and, by way of punishment, are to be incorporated for the space of six weeks in the Prussian regiments of the line in garrison in Saxony. An incident of the same kind occurred at Heiligenstock, in Electoral Hesse. Of about 1,000 soldiers who belonged to the late Hessian army, 800 refused to take the oath to the King of Prussia. A military detachment was unable to restore order, and the soldiers had to be dismissed. The police afterwards succeeded in arresting at their houses those who were presumed to be the promoters of the resistance. On the 12th the men of the reserve and of the Landwehr newly enrolled were similarly brought together at Hanau. A great number of them went in the evening to the chateau where the Elector lives, had themselves admitted into the courtyard, and there sang the national Hessian hymn, commencing with, *Heil, Unsrum Kurfurst, Heil!* (All hail, our Prince, all hail!)"

A WOMAN CUT IN TWO ON THE RAILWAY.—On Thursday evening a shocking accident happened on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway. The gates at the level crossing near Emoleton are kept by David Johnstone. On Thursday afternoon he was sitting by the fire with his wife, Sarah Johnstone, a woman about sixty years of age, when they heard the noise of an approaching train. No ordinary train was due at that time, and the gates being shut across the line, the woman jumped up and ran out to open them for the approaching train, which turned out to be a "special" from Cockermouth to Bassenthwaite Lake for the accommodation of skaters. Mrs. Johnstone succeeded in opening one of the gates, but as she was moving the other the train came up at a rapid rate, knocked the unfortunate woman down, and passed over her body, cutting it literally in two. The poor woman's husband was a horrified spectator of the occurrence. At an inquest held on the following day a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

MURDER BY STARVATION.—An inquest on the body of a girl named Eliza Clamfield, fourteen years of age, has just been held at Shirenewton, Monmouthshire. The parents of the deceased—labouring people—were in receipt of good wages, but their children were kept in a state of semi-starvation and shockingly neglected. The mother lived well and had driven the father to live out of the house, compelling him to give her the greater portion of his earnings. The children appeared to have only been served with a single piece of bread each day, and anything else they ate was procured from the neighbours. The wife had been heard to threaten to kill the children, and on the 10th instant the deceased was found dead, and a post-mortem examination showed that death was the result of actual starvation. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Clamfield, and she was committed for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWGATE MARKET.—A serious fire broke out between one and two o'clock, a.m., on Monday last, at 30, Newgate-market, in the joint occupation of Mr. James Cable, coffee-house keeper, and Mr. M. Neal, butcher. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, and the house, containing eight rooms, was burned out and roof off. No. 19, the Red Cross public-house, occupied by Mr. H. Pendry, victualler, side windows severely damaged by fire, and contents by water. No. 21, occupied by Mr. R. Dimond, butcher, side wall and roof severely damaged by fire and cutting away, and contents by water, &c. No. 10, occupied by Messrs. Frost and Co., meat salesmen, and Mr. J. Hampson's dining-rooms, No. 26, Ivy-lane, were slightly damaged. No. 26, Ivy-lane, occupied by Messrs. Virtue and Co., publishers, back skylights broken, and contents severely damaged by water, &c.; and the side windows and roof of Messrs. Pattie and Co.'s premises were slightly damaged.

A RAILWAY TRAIN BURIED IN THE SNOW.—On Sunday afternoon a local service train running between Margate and Ramsgate on the London, Chatham, and Dover line was completely buried in the snow in the cutting at the Margate side of Broadstairs. It would seem that a gale sprang up in the afternoon, in an easterly direction, which caused the snow to drift into the cutting to a considerable depth. The driver of the train, which consisted of the engine, tender, and three carriages filled with passengers, being unconscious of this fact, let the train run into the middle of the snow, where it was brought to a stand-still, and the engine and carriages became nearly buried in snow. The passengers were with some difficulty extricated from their awkward position. The snow continued to drift all night, and, with the exception of the funnel of the engine, nothing is now visible of her. It is anticipated that a week will elapse ere the train is extricated.

Reviews.

The Political Writings of Richard Cobden. In two volumes. Ridgway, Piccadilly.

"To the friends of Richard Cobden these volumes are inscribed by his widow." These few and simple words form the dedication of a work which is itself a sufficient monument to Cobden's memory. His friends—what region of the earth does not hold them?—will welcome this gift from his widow. We usually think of Richard Cobden as the great Parliamentary orator, the very master of that simple, conversational, "unadorned" style, which fascinated by its very simplicity, and through every sentence of which argument and logic ran in as close and harmonious connection as the notes of some masterpiece of musical composition. But Cobden would have won a great political fame, even if he had never entered the House of Commons and never spoken from an English platform. It would be hardly possible to name two other English statesmen who were like Cobden, equally convincing and impressive with the pen and with the tongue. Cobden's political writings, if not preserved, would be almost as great a loss as his Parliamentary and platform speeches, if unreported. It was, indeed, a pamphlet, that on "England, Ireland, and America," published in the spring of 1835—which first drew public attention to the great intellectual powers of the then obscure Manchester manufacturer. Not less remarkable was the success of his pamphlet on Russia, published the following year, and regarding which the editor of these volumes tells an interesting anecdote: "Shortly after the publication of the pamphlet," we are told, "Lord Durham, who was then the English ambassador at St. Petersburg, received a copy of it in his official bag. He read it, and was so much impressed with the clearness and force of its leading ideas, that he at once wrote to his friend, the late lamented Mr. Joseph Parkes, and requested him to discover the name of the author. Mr. Parkes obtained Mr. Cobden's permission to mention his name, and when, two years later, his lordship returned to England, he desired Mr. Parkes to bring about a meeting between himself and Mr. Cobden. The result was that Mr. Cobden dined with Lord Durham, who after an evening of friendly conversation was still more struck with his new acquaintance. His subsequent prophetic and sagacious remark to Mr. Parkes deserves to be recorded: 'Mark my words,' he said; 'Cobden will one day be one of the first men in England.' We all remember the effect produced by the famous 'What next—and next?' pamphlet, issued at a critical moment of the Crimean war, and still later by 'The Three Panics,' to the fascinating and impressive style of which Lord Palmerston, against whom its keenest thrusts were directed, bore emphatic testimony in the House of Commons. Indeed, it would not be easy to name any collection of essays the work of one hand which have a higher historical as well as political value than the series of pamphlets now gathered together in these volumes, and bearing the illustrious name of Richard Cobden.

The first volume contains three pamphlets—"England, Ireland, and America," written, as we have said, in 1835; "Russia," published in 1836; and "1793 and 1853," issued in the latter year. The contents of the second volume are—a "Letter to Henry Ashworth, Esq.," on the subject of blockades, "How Wars are got up in India," "What Next and Next," and "The Three Panics." These pamphlets, therefore, spread over a period not far short of thirty years, and they discuss more or less fully almost every great and international question affecting the policy of England during that time. One grand and simple purpose animates them all—the inculcation of the principle of non-intervention. Whatever political complications they refer to, whatever special temptation they seek to repel, they are all consistently devoted to one object. At one period Mr. Cobden shows the folly of fearing that Russia could seriously threaten the liberties of Europe; at another moment the equally pernicious folly of believing that a few handfuls of soldiers sent from the West could invade her with any practical effect. Now he assails the absurd and panic-created armaments against France, and now the ferocious gestures (to use Mr. Bright's phrase) employed against America; but the moral is always the same. These volumes are, indeed, the very catechism of the principle of non-intervention. They exhaust argument and illustration, facts and figures in its support. History, political economy, the peculiarities of race, the lessons of physical science are appealed to with infinite address, dexterity, and impressiveness.

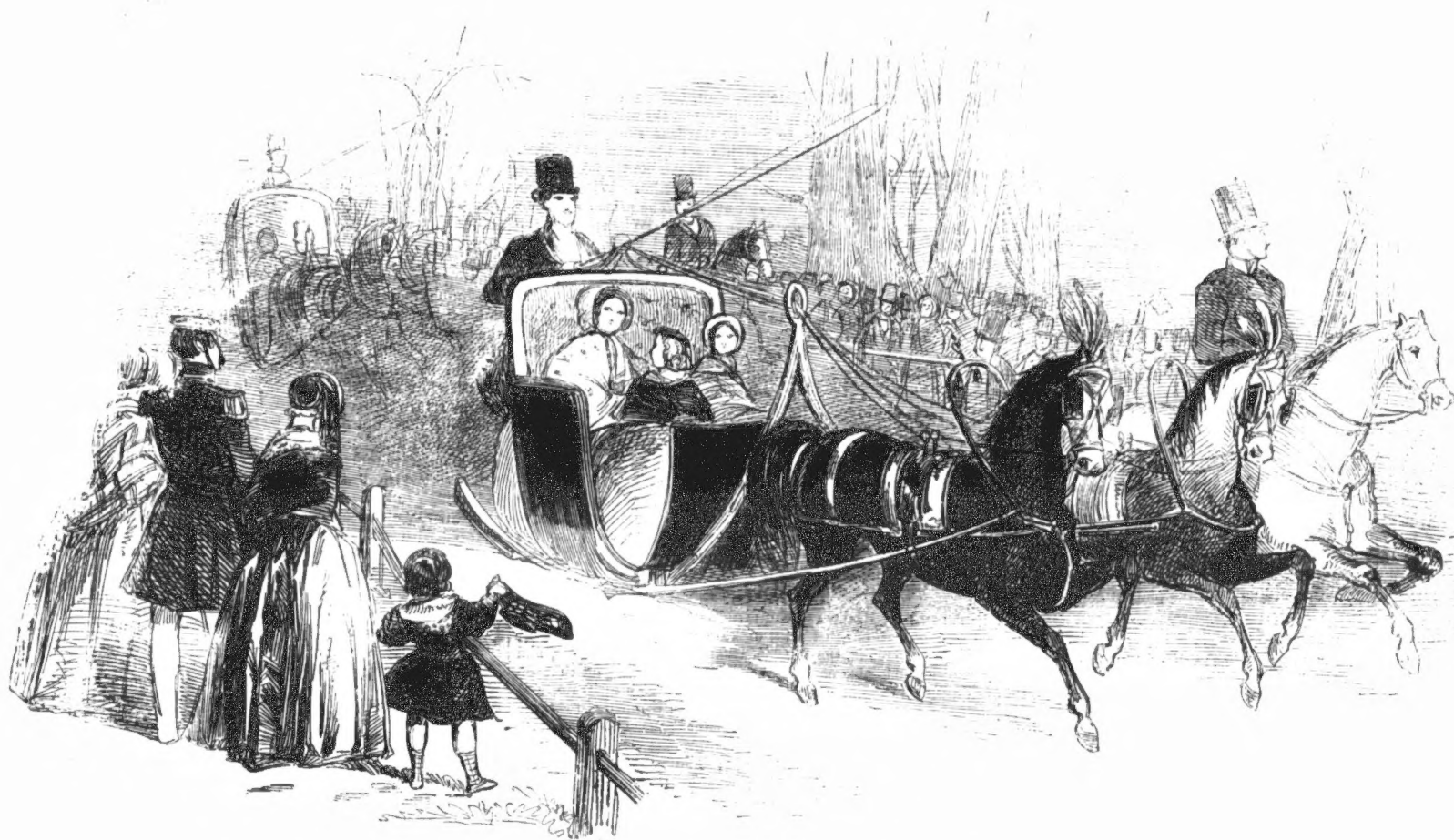
To promote free commercial intercourse between nations, to exercise the hideous old phantom of the balance of power, to inculcate the moral, philosophical, and political duty of non-intervention—these are the great objects to which Mr. Cobden devoted his pen. The country will welcome the publication of these volumes—nay, more than the country, the world will welcome it. The lessons they teach will every one be taught before long as elementary instruction in the moral and political philosophy of every nation. There were great political economists before Cobden. There were great statesmen who advocated peace among nations and the principles of non-intervention before he did. But we do not know that there ever was before his time any practical active statesman who fully appreciated and consistently taught the intimate, inseparable connection between sound economics, sound politics, and sound morals. In Cobden's mind it was as clear that the science of politics cannot be appreciated without true economic knowledge, as that a man cannot be a great astronomer who is ignorant of mathematics. What French and Italian enthusiasts sentimentally called the solidarity of nations, Cobden taught as a fundamental, practical truth in politics as well as in morals. This it is which makes his writings read like the opening of a new chapter in the world's educational series. These volumes will carry on his work and contribute to bring it to its completion, and would, if such further honour were needed, serve to throw a fresh wreath upon his unforgotten grave.

IMPERIAL SKATERS.—On Thursday week the Emperor and Empress again visited the frozen waters of the Skating Club in the Bois de Boulogne. There were unmistakable signs of a thaw in the large lakes, but the ice was here sufficiently sound to bear. The Emperor and Empress arrived about three o'clock at the chalet of the club, where the artificial water forms a circle with an island in the centre. Her Majesty, dressed in a black silk robe, looped up in festoons, and black hat and veil, was attended on the ice by two gentlemen whilst skating gracefully round the frozen circle. There were not more than a couple of hundred persons present, and some half-dozen sledges.

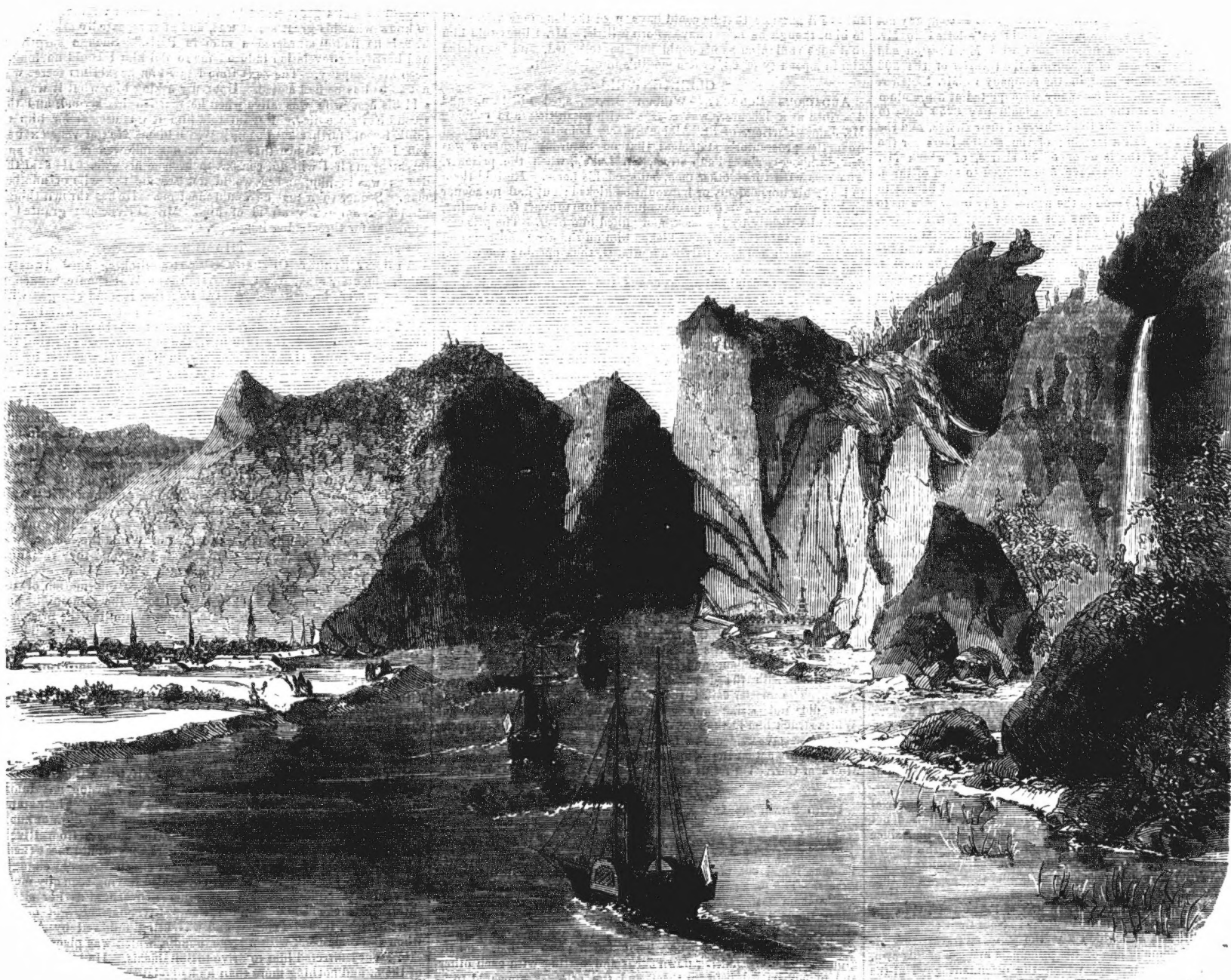
The Bishop of Nevers has undertaken to pay for the clothing and maintenance of nine soldiers of the Papal army. It is said that several influential members of the clerical party in France are about to follow his example.



THE FRENCH SOLDIER'S RETURN. After a Painting by G. FAYE DORE. (See Page 316.)



SLEIGHING IN THE PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN. (See page 516.)



THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG; OR, BLUE RIVER OF CHINA. (See page 516.)

Law and Police.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

SOWERBY v. COLEMAN.—This case came before the Court on demurrer to the defendant's plea. Sir G. Honyman, Q.C., and Mr. Archibald represented the plaintiff; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. H. Lloyd the defendant. The action is for trespass on the plaintiff's land, and the question to be determined was whether the defendant was to be permitted to train and exercise racehorses on a townland, belonging to the plaintiff, called Lilley Hoo, and which is within the parish of Lilley—a district of country in the vicinity of Hitchin. The defendant justified the trespass charged, on the ground that by immemorial custom the inhabitants of the parish of Lilley and of the hundred of Hitchin and Perton were allowed the right of exercising their horses on the *locus in quo*. This defence was demurred to on the ground, first, that the privilege claimed was a *profit à prendre*, and as such could not be the subject-matter of a right to be established by customary usage. But, secondly, supposing the right claimed to be a mere easement—that is to say, a right of access to and through the land in question without any title to take anything from it or off it—and therefore such as to be capable of being established by custom, the custom here sought to be maintained was bad in law because of its unreasonableness, of its being too undefined, of its uncertainty, and of its interfering with the full beneficial enjoyment of his property by the owner of the land.—The Court, after a prolonged argument, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, on the ground of the unreasonableness of the alleged custom, and because there was no precedent to justify the inhabitants of a district exercising such rights on land not co-extensive with the limits of the parish or district whose inhabitants raised the claim. In the present case there was no allegation in the plea that the manor of Lilley Hoo and the parish of Lilley were co-extensive.—Judgment accordingly for the plaintiff.

ROLLS COURT.

THE LONDON AND HAMBURGH BANK.—Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Jessel, Mr. Baggallay, Mr. Roxburgh, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. Graham Hastings, and Mr. Woodroffs were counsel in the case. His Lordship gave judgment in this case, in which an application had been made to put Mr. Henry and Mr. Preston on the list of contributories in respect of 500 shares each. The facts were these. In November, 1863, it was found that the capital of this bank was insufficient to carry it on. Subsequently the directors were of opinion that it was necessary to obtain not merely additional capital but also the prestige which would flow from persons of acknowledged mercantile importance in the City of London being connected with the bank. In order to obtain such prestige they apply to Mr. Fletcher, of the firm of Alexander Fletcher and Co., to join the company. Mr. Fletcher, by inquiries into the affairs of the bank, became satisfied that it was a profitable undertaking, and he intimated to the directors that he might probably be induced to join the company with four other friends of his of equal commercial standing with himself, if the company would undertake to issue 5,000 shares for the purpose of allotting them to himself and his friends. The company not having at that time any shares which could be allotted to Mr. Fletcher, the directors opened negotiations with Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry, for the purpose of procuring the transfer of the 500 shares which each of them held in the company to Mr. Fletcher. At that time the shares of the company were quoted at a premium and it was arranged that the company should pay £250 each to Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry for the transfer of their shares, and the directors undertook to call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of authorising the issue of 5,000 shares, of which Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry should have 500 allotted to each of them. Mr. Fletcher obtained 1,000 shares at par, but thought fit not to join the directors, nor did he send in the names of any other persons to join the company. When the news got abroad that Mr. Fletcher, of the firm Alexander Fletcher and Co., and some influential friends of his in the City of London, were about to join the bank and become directors, the shares of the bank rose rapidly in the market. Mr. Fletcher sold his shares at a premium of £9 per share, thereby making a profit of £9,000. But when it was known that neither Mr. Fletcher nor his friends had joined the bank, the shares fell as rapidly as they had risen, and the bank was soon ordered to be wound up. In this state of things the question was, whether Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry were bound to take the 500 shares which the directors had allotted to each of them in lieu of the shares which those gentlemen transferred to Mr. Fletcher. It had been contended that as £250 was paid to each of them to consent to that transfer, and as Mr. Fletcher had paid each of them £2,000 by way of compromising an action which they brought against him to recover the amount of profit which he made by the sale of the shares which had been transferred from them to him, it was only fair to put them on the list of contributories in respect of the 500 shares which had been allotted to them. But the Court thought that the question whether those gentlemen were contributories resolved itself into this—did the facts which he had stated constitute a ground for specifically enforcing the agreement as to the allotment of the shares? The Court thought it did not. Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry had acted in a straightforward manner throughout the transaction, and the fact that they were fortunate enough to obtain £2,250 each had no bearing on the present question. That money was not obtained by any false representations. The Court must declare that that Mr. Preston and Mr. Henry ought not to be put on the list of contributories.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

UNPARDONABLE AUDACITY.—A partner in the firm of Messrs. Ducasse, Claveau, and Co., of 66, New Earl-street, Cannon-street, complained to Alderman Selomons, M.P., that a commercial traveller, who was convicted there on Saturday, before the Lord Mayor, of an aggravated assault, and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, had the unpardonable audacity to give to the police authorities, as his own name, the name of Mr. Ducasse, a member of complainant's firm. Mr. Ducasse resided in Paris, and had not been in England for six months. The complainant had since ascertained that the person who had been convicted of the assault was one of their travellers, and that his name was Pritchard. He (the complainant) was astounded at seeing in the papers of that morning the name of Mr. Ducasse as that of the person inculpated, inasmuch as he knew that gentleman was in Paris.—Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, said the defendant was charged before the Court with a most disreputable act, and which was the more aggravated by his having given the name of one of his principals instead of his own. The name of Bernard Ducasse, which the defendant gave at the police-station, appeared upon the charge-sheet, and by that name only was he known to the Court.—The complainant hoped that the effect might be counteracted by his present application being noticed by the public press.

BOW-STREET.

DON'T TALK TO SOLDIERS IN THE PARK.—William Williams, a private soldier in the Scots Fusilier Guards, was charged, on Wednesday, by Thomas Lowe, a compositor, with stealing his silver watch and gold chain, value £3. The prosecutor stated that late on Saturday night he met the prisoner in the Mall in St. James's Park. Witness was going towards the Duke of York's steps. The prisoner said the gate was shut, but he could get out at Spring Gardens. He went in that direction, the prisoner walking by his side. When they got to Spring Gardens the prisoner tore his chain from his neck, and his watch from his waistcoat pocket. Another soldier came from behind the stables and spoke to the prisoner, who handed the watch and chain to him. Witness blew a whistle, and the second soldier ran away. The prisoner did not attempt to get away. A constable came up. Witness gave the prisoner into custody. Before the policeman had come up witness asked the prisoner for his watch, and he said, "I will give it to you when we get out of the park." The prisoner, in cross-examination of this witness, conveyed an imputation of a disgraceful character. Police-constable Godwin, 326 A, stated that, being on duty in the Mall, he heard the whistle, went to the spot, and took the prisoner into custody. He said nothing. He was sober. The prisoner said he met the prosecutor in Pall-Mall, and they had been walking together for about five minutes, when the prosecutor said he had lost his watch. He (prisoner) said, "Do you mean to say that I have got it?" He replied, "Come with me to a coffee shop and I will say nothing about it." He (prisoner) replied that he could not do that. The prosecutor then said he had been played one or two tricks by soldiers both at Knightsbridge and at Westminster, and he meant to have his revenge. All this the prosecutor denied, pointing out that the prisoner did not suggest anything of the sort till after arriving at the station-house. The prisoner's sergeant attended, and stated that his character in the regiment was indifferent. The Prisoner was committed for trial.

LAMBETH.

A RUFFIAN IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—William O'Brien, a well-dressed person, was charged with making use of obscene language in a railway carriage on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, and also assaulting Mossin, one of the guards. Mossin said that on the evening before the prisoner was a passenger by an up-train, and his language was so coarse that females were compelled to leave the compartment in which he sat, and go into other carriages. He was repeatedly remonstrated with, and told that unless he altered his conduct he would be turned out; and at Camberwell his language became so bad that there was a general call for his removal. Witness in consequence called for the assistance of one of the porters, and removed him, and in doing so the prisoner kicked him on the leg. Evidence confirmatory of the testimony of the last witness was given, and also of the disgusting character of the prisoner's language; and Mr. Harris, the officer who attended from the company, informed the magistrate that these acts of violence on that line were unfortunately on the increase. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he had been to Brompton to see a friend, and unfortunately taken a little too much drink, but he could not believe it possible that he could have used the language attributed to him, though he might have sworn a little. Mr. Elliott told him that such ruffianism as his could not be tolerated, and convicted him in a penalty of £3, or one month's imprisonment.

CLERKENWELL.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—William Broom, aged nineteen, and described as a labourer, was charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. James Perring, of St. Albion's-place, Islington.—It appeared from the prosecutor's statement that on Saturday night he was driving his cart along Fann-street, St. Luke's, when the prisoner, who was with three other men, stopped his horse. He told them to leave his horse alone, or he would be kicked; but had no sooner spoken than one of his companions jumped into the cart from behind, seized him tightly by the neck, and pulled him over. The prisoner also sprang into the cart, and kicked him on the knee and twice on the leg, which had been partly amputated, thus opening the wound and causing a great loss of blood. He seized the prisoner by the neck in order to detain him, but one of the other men made him let go his hold, and then they all ran away. The prosecutor afterwards met two constables, who went in pursuit of the prisoner, whom they chased into a house, where he pulled off his cap and coat, threw himself on a bed, and pretended to be asleep. The landlord of the house said he did not know him at all. In the cart were found the prisoner's cap and the whole of the prosecutor's money, five sovereigns; but some things had been stolen.—The prisoner said he was not the man who committed the robbery.—Mr. Cooke remanded him for a week.

A SCENE IN A WORKHOUSE.—On Wednesday, George Lambert, aged 51, an inmate of the Holborn Union Workhouse, whose clothes showed traces of recent violence, was charged, before Mr. Cooke, with disorderly and riotous conduct in the workhouse, and also with assaulting Charles White, an attendant at the same establishment. The complainant said that in pursuance of the master's orders he endeavoured to remove the defendant to another ward in consequence of his having used abusive language because fault was found with some work he had done. He refused to go, and beat complainant, who was compelled to strike him, and in the struggle they both fell. The master of the union then came to his assistance, and the defendant continued to strike him and the master. The defendant begged to assure the magistrate that the master gave him two hard blows on the face and pulled him by the hair of the head. He called Morris Sullivan, who deposed that he was an inmate of the union, and that he saw White and the master struggling with the defendant. White hit the defendant three times. The master called the defendant a coward. The defendant did not strike any one, but when he slipped and fell White struck him in the face. A pauper official and Mr. Francis, the master, gave evidence in favour of the prosecution. Mr. Cooke said he must act on the evidence, and sentenced defendant to the House of Correction for 21 days.

SOUTHWARK.

CARD SHARPERS AND A GREEN HAND.—John William Palmer, alias Cole, a very smart-looking lad of 15, described on the charge-sheet as a betting agent, of 16, Sutton-street, York-road, Lambeth, was charged with being concerned with two others in cheating Thomas Wood out of a sovereign at card-sharpping in the public streets.—The prosecutor, a business agent, residing at Camberwell, said that on Saturday the 19th, about one o'clock, he was passing under the railway arch in the Westminster Bridge-road, when his attention was attracted to some lads and a young man playing with cards on the pavement. They had a piece of baize on the ground, and were putting down cards and betting with each other, and money passed between them, and the prisoner appeared to be their leader. After a little while they proceeded to a court in the Lower Marsh, where he was induced to join them, and the prisoner seemed to win several sums of money. Witness put down a sovereign, feeling satisfied that he had picked out the right card; but

all of a sudden they called out, "Here's the police," and ran off, taking away his sovereign. Witness pursued them, and catching hold of the prisoner, he detained him until a constable came up, when he gave him into custody.—The prisoner here said the prosecutor did not bet with him, and he had nothing to do with the cards. The prosecutor made several bets with the young man, and lost his money.—The magistrate supposed that the prosecutor first lost a half-sovereign, and then played double or quits to get his losses back.—The prisoner said that was precisely so. Had he won he would have said nothing about it (laughter).—The magistrate was of the same opinion, but observed that card-sharpping in the public streets was illegal. He perceived by the charge sheet that the prisoner was described as a "betting agent." He seemed very young for that profession.—The prisoner told his worship that his father was a betting man and "bookmaker," that he assisted him in his profession, and that he was being brought up to the turf and "bookmaking" (laughter).—The magistrate told him he was beginning very early, and if he carried on his gambling propensities in the public streets he would soon find himself in trouble. He advised him to seek some honest employment, and not move about the streets with idle vagabonds gambling and card sharpening; for if he came before him again he would see what the law could do for him by sending him to prison for a longer term than he liked. He therefore ordered him to be discharged.—The prosecutor asked for the return of his sovereign, as the prisoner knew all about it.—The constable informed his worship that on searching the prisoner he found on him 12s. and a betting-book. He had no sovereign.—The magistrate told the prosecutor that he had lost his sovereign, and deserved to lose it by joining in an illegal act. He was quite old enough to know better.—The parties then left the court.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—James McCarthy, 22, was charged with being concerned with others not in custody in committing an assault on Matthew Doyle, a barman, and robbing him of a silver watch. The prosecutor had been out for a holiday on Thursday week, and in the evening met the prisoner and another man in Tooley-street, and he treated them to drink. Subsequently they were joined by some women, and because he would not treat them they began to ill-use him. He left them for the purpose of going home, but they all followed him. The prisoner rushed upon him and knocked him down, and the other man knelt upon his chest and tore away his watch. He endeavoured to detain this man, but the mob so grossly maltreated him that he was unable to do so. His cries, however, brought a constable to his assistance, when he was lifted up and conveyed home. The prisoner was apprehended on Saturday evening last, when he admitted being with the prosecutor on the night in question, but said he knew nothing whatever of the robbery. Mr. Woolrych remanded him for a week.

MARYLEBONE.

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.—STRANGE APPLICATION.—A well-dressed young woman, fashionably attired in black, asked for Mr. D'Eyncourt's advice, on Wednesday last. Applicant said—From two months after the end of August last I kept company with a man with a view to marriage. As we were out one day together he said he had a great secret to tell me. I was extremely anxious to know what his great secret was, and after repeatedly asking him, he said he had "murdered a man in Paris." Such a surprising and horrifying revelation induced me to tell him I could no longer keep his company. The next time I saw him he said his secret was not so bad as he had stated. Upon my asking him what it was, he said his first wife was alive when he married his second, and the second had since died. I again told him it was useless for him to think I could further keep company with him. He got very excited and I alarmed. Since that time he has followed me about and threatens me if I will not consent to become his wife. He said the demon was in him, and he would not see me the wife of another man. Sooner than that he would shoot me. He has thrown things at me. I am really afraid of him. Mr. D'Eyncourt granted a summons for threatening language.

THAMES.

VIOLENT STREET OUTRAGE.—Charles Stokes, aged twenty-three, labourer, Mary West, and Sarah Ann Waterhouse, women of the town, were brought before Mr. Paget on remand charged with assaulting Mr. George Doughty, a builder's foreman, dwelling in Ashby-place, Ratcliff, and robbing him of £5 15s. 6d.—On the morning of Saturday, the 12th inst., the prosecutor was passing the back of the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, in Bow, and was met by the female prisoners between the wall of the cemetery and the railway arches. They importuned him for money, and said they were starving. He told them he had no money with him, but should be passing the same road again at half-past three o'clock, and should then have some cash. He did return the same way and again met the women. The male prisoner and three other men were standing near them. He gave Waterhouse a shilling and went on. Almost immediately afterwards he received a violent blow on the back of the head which partially stupefied him, and he reeled against a wall. Stokes and the other men then attacked him, forced him upon the ground, and rifled his pockets, from which they took all the money in his possession, £5 15s. 6d., and left him. While the robbery was being committed the women were standing by, and they remained near him after he was robbed. He seized West, and conveyed her to the station-house in Poplar, where he gave information of the robbery. Waterhouse was taken into custody the same night and Stokes a few days afterwards.—Mr. Paget committed the prisoners for trial.

WORSHIP-STREET.

INCIDENT IN A BURLARY.—Eliza Arnold, 17, and Elizabeth Gibbons, 16, girls of loose character, were charged on Wednesday with being in possession of 52 pieces of table linen and wearing apparel, together with boots and shoes, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.—Both prisoners were in a cab with the property on the morning of the 8th inst., when it stopped at a house in Turville-street, Spitalfields. Arnold entered a house there, and Gully, 36 H, suspecting all was not right, it being then between five and six o'clock, questioned the girls, who, refusing any information, were taken to the station-house and charged. Their statement to the magistrate was that two men whom they did not know employed them to hire a cab and convey the bundles from River-terrace, Islington, to Turville-street, where they would meet them. Bamfield, badge 14,625, the cab-driver, swore that Arnold engaged him from off the City-road stand, but denied having seen any more. He said that Gibbons, whom the other represented as her sister, entered the cab while going towards River-terrace, got out at Alfred-street, turned a corner, and was being followed by Arnold, when she came back with a large bundle, which was placed in the cab. They directed him to drive to Spitalfields. He knew nothing of them, and nothing more than he had related of the circumstance. The report of this case brought forward a claimant for the property in the Rev. Charles Peter McCarthy, clerk in holy orders, at whose residence, No. 14, Colebrooke-row, otherwise River-terrace, a burglary of a very daring character, and robbery of £100

worth of plate and other property was committed just previously, it would seem, to the prisoners' apprehension, and not any of which but that in question has been heard of. The rev. gentleman gave an elaborate and detailed account of the breaking in as manifested by appearances shortly afterwards, from which it was evident that at least three men had been engaged in the violence, as an iron bar crossing one of the doors, and which could be removed only by great force, had been bent nearly double. Entrance was effected at the rear of the premises, and the basement story entirely ransacked. Every precaution had been taken to avoid the possibility of burglary, and the door leading into the front kitchen was faced with sheet iron. The linen in question had been placed at the bottom of the kitchen by the servants on the previous night for removal by the laundress, and the selected boots from a rack where there were above 20 pair, 15 pair of which could not be found. The thieves appear to have been disturbed, as one boot was found on the stairs, and another in the garden or yard. Removal was, doubtless, effected over the garden wall of the adjoining house, for a wire fencing dividing the two gardens was torn down, and the plate basket was lying close by. The bundle, once pushed into the road, would be instantly in the possession of the girls in Alfred-street, as the residence is only one door round the corner of the street. Mr. McCarthy said that he was awakened early by various strange noises, which he attributed to the gusts of wind; he rang for the servants, who subsequently informed him of what had occurred. The girls, who cried, but made neither admission nor defence, were remanded.

A SAD CASE.—Jesse Murray, 18, described as a clerk, and well educated, pleaded "Guilty" to several indictments which charged him with stealing jewellery and other articles from different tradesmen at the west-end of London, including Mr. Cavé, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Pickett, Mr. Harry Emmanuel, and Mr. Edward White. He was also charged with obtaining the property by false pretences. Mr. Besley was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Metcalfe defended. The prisoner was indicted in a name which he had given to one of the pawnbrokers, having refused to give his own name on the ground that he did not wish to bring disgrace upon his family. For some time past he has been in the habit of using hired broughams, for which he never paid, to visit jewellers' shops and select expensive articles for purchase. Dressed in the clothes, and presenting the appearance, of a gentleman, he was enabled to lull the suspicions of the shopkeepers, and in some instances procured gold chains, watches, and bags of high price, which he immediately pledged with pawnbrokers in the neighbourhood. On the 15th of December he thus visited the shop of Mr. Edward White, jeweller, 20, Cockspur-street, used the name of Lieutenant Fraser, and asserted that his mother was a customer, which of course was untrue. On the 29th of December he went to Mr. Pickett's, 265, Oxford-street, another jeweller, and he there represented that his name was Hamilton, and that he knew Captain and Mrs. Hamilton, of Putney, very well, which was also untrue. On the 7th of January he went to Hancock's, of New Bond-street, and stated that he was the Hon. Edward Hutchinson, of Palermo, Bray, Ireland, then staying with his mother at their friend's, Sir Thomas Milner's, in Portman-square. On the 11th of January he went to Mr. John Hill, a trunk maker, 212, Piccadilly, and selected a travelling bag worth 34s., and he there passed himself off as Sir Thomas Milner, then occupying room 72 in the Langham Hotel, which room was in fact empty. On the 12th of January he went to the shop of Mr. Ince, furrier, 73, Belgrave-square, and obtained three carriage rugs, saying he was Sir Thomas Hutchinson, and afterwards on the same day to Mr. D. Cavé, jeweller, 127, Mount-street, representing that he wanted to show some chains to his mother, Lady Hutchinson, at the Clarendon. But the suspicions of Mr. Cavé were aroused, and he accompanied the prisoner to the Clarendon, but no Lady Hutchinson was there, and on the way back to Mount-street he noticed that the prisoner hid his face as he passed Mr. Hancock's shop. A communication was made to Mr. Hancock, and the prisoner was arrested. It was then discovered that on the same morning he had visited Mr. Harry Emmanuel's shop, and attempted to obtain some chains for Sir John Henley, representing he was staying at Lady Milner's, 48, Belgrave-square. Mr. Metcalfe handed in a certificate of the birth of the prisoner, which proved that he was only eighteen years of age, and the son of respectable parents. The learned counsel said it was a very sad case. The prisoner had been put out in the world as a pawnbroker's assistant, but had had his head turned by getting accidentally into the society of young men in a rank of life superior to his own, and had thus been tempted to commit the offences to which he had pleaded guilty. The Assistant-Judge said that the single circumstance which prevented the Court from passing a severe sentence was shown by the certificate which had been handed in. Juries were constantly recommending persons to mercy on account of their youth, and it was quite proper to give full effect to that ground of mitigation. These offences had been committed with an art and effrontery seldom equalled, and although a part of the prisoner's punishment would be the reflection that he had brought disgrace on his respectable connexions, he must be made an example of in order to deter others from similar frauds. Giving the fullest effect to the circumstances of his youth, he must be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED BURGLAR.—In May last a prisoner named Greenhill succeeded in a daring attempt to escape from Springfield Gaol, Essex, and completely baffled his pursuers for some time after. He was only 19 years of age, but he was known to have been guilty of numerous crimes. At the summer assize he was charged with committing three burglaries in the neighbourhood of Brentwood. On Tuesday last week a communication was received by Captain McGorery, the governor of the Essex County Gaol, from the governor of Maidstone Gaol, informing him that Greenhill was in safe custody at Maidstone, having been apprehended on four charges of burglary in different parts of Kent. Several daring burglaries, it seems, had lately been committed in Kent, under very mysterious circumstances, which for a long time baffled the researches of the police, but at length a young man, who gave the name of Thomas Smith, was apprehended at Chatham, and no doubt was felt as to his being concerned in the robberies. When the governor of Maidstone Gaol saw "Smith," he suspected that he was really the Greenhill who had escaped from Essex County Gaol, and stated so. For some time "Smith" denied the charge, but at last he confessed. On Monday last the prisoner was finally examined on four charges of burglary, and committed for trial at the Maidstone summer assize, and should he then be acquitted he will at once be taken back to Springfield, and will be tried at the Essex assize for burglaries committed in that county since his escape, and also for breaking out of gaol.

A CUNNING THIEF.—At Liverpool, Christopher Foster, who had for 13 years been employed as a porter at the Exchange News-room, was charged with stealing 12lb. of cotton. On Sunday morning a policeman saw the prisoner come out of the news-room,

go to the office door of Mr. Nicholas Duckworth, cotton-broker in Exchange-buildings, put his hand underneath the door, lift a bolt, and go into the office. Shortly after he returned to the door with two bundles of cotton samples, and then ran into the news-room. Witness followed, and asked him where the bundles were. Foster said they were only waste paper, and asked the constable to have a pint of ale, which was of course declined. The constable went into an inner room to look for the cotton, when Foster locked him in, and then took back the cotton to Mr. Duckworth's office. The constable, however, saw the ruse, took the prisoner into custody, and on searching him found a piece of the sample paper in his pocket. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for three months.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH SALMON POACHERS.—A few evenings since the superintendent of a conservator of the river Usk detected two poachers attempting to kill salmon in the Taval, a tributary of the Usk. Upon his attempting to drive them off, a mob of poachers, nearly sixty, assembled and began shouting, "We'll give you old Radnor," and follow up it up with several volleys of stones. The skirmish occurred within a mile of the town of Brecon, and it is said that twenty of the men are known.

THE RECORDER OF HULL'S PLAN FOR SAVING COAL.—Mr. C. Johnson, of Hull, says that he has adopted the suggestion of the Recorder of Hull for saving coal, by covering the bottom of the grate with a plate of iron, with the following result:—"The result in my house, where I have had quarter-inch iron plates fitted at the bottom of two fire-grates, at an expense of 2s. each, is a saving in coal of about one-third, with a considerable increase in heat. A large number of persons here have already satisfactorily tried the experiment, and the use of the plates is likely to become general in this locality."

THE DOCK LABOURERS.—The Marquis of Townshend presided at a meeting of the dock labourers at Limehouse, in furtherance of the objects of the Dock Labourers' Association. The chairman said there are upwards of 20,000 dock labourers at present starving, their wages being so small that it is impossible to exist from them. The President of the Association, Mr. John Holmes, proposed, as a remedy, that the surplus labour of London should be drafted into various parts of the country where there is work to be had. He deeply sympathised with the unfortunate men, and he thought that by co-operation and union they might better their position. Emigration, he suggested, would be one way. Mr. Richardson, the Secretary, said:—"At the present time he might safely say 20,000 dock labourers had not earned one shilling for the past two months; 15,000 of the above just dragging out a miserable existence by pledging and breaking up their own homes; 5,000 more were compelled to seek the scanty relief of the parishes of Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, Shadwell, Poplar, and Wapping. Their condition was truly awful, and, to make their case worse, there was very little shipping going in or out of the docks. There was not more than one-tenth of the usual number of men employed at the docks. Dr. Bowkett moved:—"That this meeting, knowing that the condition of the dock labourers is deplorable in the extreme, appeals to a benevolent public to assist in the speedy adoption of such means for improving the condition of these men as would secure to every man a sufficiency of the necessities of life for himself and family in return for his industry and exertions." He held in his hand a statement of the earnings of one man, Richard Down, for seven years, the total amount of which averaged but 6s. 4d. per week. The above case might be taken as a specimen of the whole. He would ask how was it possible for a man's family to live upon the above sum. The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

THE PROSECUTION OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—The grand jury of Middlesex attended, according to custom, to consider such bills as might be sent up to them, and were about being sworn before Mr. Justice Blackburn (on whom, as senior puisne judge, the duty of charging the grand jury devolves), when his lordship said it was possible, although he did not anticipate it, that a bill might be preferred before them against Mr. Eyre, the late Governor of Jamaica. His reason for making this statement was to secure that no gentleman who had subscribed either to the fund being raised for the prosecution or for the defence should serve on the grand jury. A juror stated that the firm of which he was a member had, he believed, subscribed to the defence fund. He, however, knew nothing of the matter personally. Mr. Justice Blackburn thought that under the circumstances the juror had better not serve. The gentleman then retired, and the grand jury having been sworn, Mr. Justice Blackburn proceeded to inform them that a bill might be preferred before them against Mr. Eyre; but, as he had already stated, he did not anticipate that such would be the case. If, however, the indictment was not brought before them this term, it was very possible, as they were all no doubt aware, that it would be preferred before a future grand jury. As important and difficult questions would doubtless be involved in such a case, he hoped that the learned judge whose duty it would be to charge the grand jury, in such an event as the prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre, would be previously made acquainted with the fact, in order that he might be in a position to point out clearly to the grand jury the law relating to it. In the event, however, of the indictment coming unexpectedly before them, their proper course would be to adjourn for a day or two and communicate with him, and he would then be prepared and happy to give them the necessary information and all the assistance in his power. The grand jury then retired.

THE LIFEBOAT ACCIDENT OFF CALAIS.—An inquest was held on Monday respecting the death of Matthew Hopkinson, the chief engineer of the steamship *Triton*, who was drowned whilst attempting to rescue the crew of a vessel which ran ashore near Calais pier. The principal witness was Captain Wale, who, in addition to the particulars already given, stated that the deceased and the others who were with him in the second lifeboat put cork jackets on, when they volunteered to go to the rescue of the men on the wreck. When the boat capsized his jacket slipped over his shoulders, and he was seen floating in the water for a short time, head downwards. Besides the lifeboat which had been abandoned by the French, and which, when manned by English sailors, went to the aid of deceased and those who were with him in danger, another boat, also pulled by Englishmen, did good service on the occasion. The captain said it was the harbour-master who refused to let the English volunteers take the French lifeboat in the first instance. The following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased, Matthew Hopkinson, died from drowning through the upsetting of a lifeboat, in which he was, while trying to rescue persons from a shipwrecked vessel off the coast of France." The secretary of the National Lifeboat Institution writes to say that the boat presented by the Government to the authorities at Calais was not a self-righting one.

Odds and Ends.

Some notion may be formed of the sufferings of the poor in Ireland when it is stated that between Friday and Saturday mornings 42 deaths took place in the South Dublin Union Workhouse, principally of persons who sought admittance at the last moment.

The first locomotive made in New South Wales was tested on November 15th, on the branch line between the Redfern Railway station and Pyrmont. This locomotive, which is upwards of 70 horse-power, was made by Messrs. Vale and Lacy, engineers and boiler-makers, Druiitt-street, and is to be employed on the steep inclines or zigzags on the Great Western Railway. The trial was pronounced by the scientific gentlemen present to be very satisfactory.

The American papers, referring to the statistics of the production of the oil regions during the past year, express a hope that science may soon do something to bring petroleum into use for purposes in addition to those of illumination. The yield of 1866 was so far in excess of the demand that it is calculated the present year commenced with a surplus on hand in the various markets of the world of 733,000 barrels of refined, "which will have to be consumed before the production of 1867 can be brought forward."

Several Japanese students are on their way to England to study European laws and customs.

It is rumoured that the Canton authorities intend to erect a light-house at a point of the river between Hong Kong and Canton.

The *Quebec Chronicle*, in an article upon the distribution of the relief fund to the sufferers by the recent fire in that city, says that "three-fourths of the people in the burnt district are professional or occasional beggars, and to give them the money would be to waste it." It advocates co-operation with the Emigration Department by the Relief Committee, for the purpose of settling these people on the back lands of the province, and thus relieving Quebec of a mass of destitution that has affected it for a long time.

In London the births of 1,131 boys and 1,058 girls, in all 2,189 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1857-66 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2,148. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,714. It was the third week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,690. The deaths in the present return exceed the estimated number by 24.

Business in the Money Market has continued very inactive, and, as the floating capital is abundant, short-dated bankers' acceptances are negotiable at 2½ and 8 per cent.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone and daughters arrived in Paris on Monday from Florence. The right hon. gentleman is expected to arrive in London on the 29th inst. for the meeting of Parliament.

Cholera has suddenly reappeared in a very malignant form in the north. The pit villages of Coxhoe, Kelloe, and Tarrington Hill, in the neighbourhood of the city of Durham, have been in a somewhat unhealthy condition of late, and last week cholera appeared in a malignant form at Coxhoe. On Saturday last twenty-three persons were attacked by the disease, and several have since succumbed to it. As has been the case with all recent outbreaks of cholera in the north, impure water is blamed as the cause.

Never were wild fowl more plentiful in Cornwall than last week, when there were killed, according to careful estimation, about 1,000 snipe, 400 woodcocks, 200 ducks, and a large quantity of plover, teal, and widgeon.

It appears that the portion of the railway between Delhi and Meerut is nearly completed, and also the portion between Unnitsur and the Beas river. It is expected that these portions of the line will be opened for passenger traffic early in the present year.

The Australian Exhibition at Melbourne has been visited by 93,056 persons in its first month. This number is equal to nearly a sixth of the entire population of Victoria.

The Empress Eugénie patronised the Lac in the Bois de Boulogne on Tuesday. The Imperial *patineuse* (who is but an indifferent skater) was attended by two masters who held the extremities of the long pole, without the aid of which her Majesty never ventures upon the ice.

At midnight on Tuesday the streets of London were full of skaters. A correspondent writes us that he skated from Onslow-square to St. James's-square, without once removing his skates, shortly before one o'clock this morning. We hear that there were many serious accidents in the streets during the night.

The theatrical managers are again renewing their persecution of the music-halls. Before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, Mr. Strange was once more summoned—this time, for performing a pantomime, entitled *Where's the Police?* The worthy magistrate decided against the defendant. Notice of appeal was given, as a matter of course, on Mr. Strange's behalf, and he will once more have to submit his case to the Middlesex Justices, and after that, in all probability, to the Court of Common Pleas. This may be very good fun for the lawyers, but, for Mr. Strange, a great hardship in every way. It is, however, to be hoped, that out of evil good will come, and that the persecution to which he has been subjected will lead to the introduction of some measure by which the system of theatrical and musical legislation will be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

The underwriters, shipowners, and members of the mercantile marine service in Liverpool have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction with regard to the cessation of the storm warnings which were inaugurated by the late Admiral Fitzroy, and have adopted a memorial to the Board of Trade, asking that they may be re-established at once.

The following Civil Service appointments have been made:—Mr. Clarence Holford Archibald, having been first in a competition of two candidates, to be junior examiner in the Audit-office; Mr. John Burdwood Jackman, to be third-class computer in the Nautical Almanac-office; Mr. Arthur Fanshawe Wootton, to be clerk in the Admiralty, at Somerset House; Mr. Joseph Lucas, to be assistant geologist on the survey of Great Britain; Mr. John Stalker, to be assistant of excise.

At a session of the Council of the London University, on Saturday last, a vote of thanks was passed to John Hibbert, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, for his continued zealous support of the hospital connected with the college, as manifested by munificent gifts since July last of two sums of 100l. each for investment, in addition to various former contributions amounting to 1,100l. Dr. Michael Foster, of Huntingdon, was appointed Teacher of Practical Physiology and Histology in the college.

LLANDELO, SOUTH WALES.

This prettily situated town, on the banks of the Towy, is about fourteen miles from Carmarthen. There are several excellent mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and the town is a very flourishing one. The marble bridge over the Towy is a magnificent structure. It was erected in 1848, and cost about £18,000. The church is very ancient, and has been restored within a few years. Our illustration will show what a beautiful place Llandello is.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON CROMWELL.

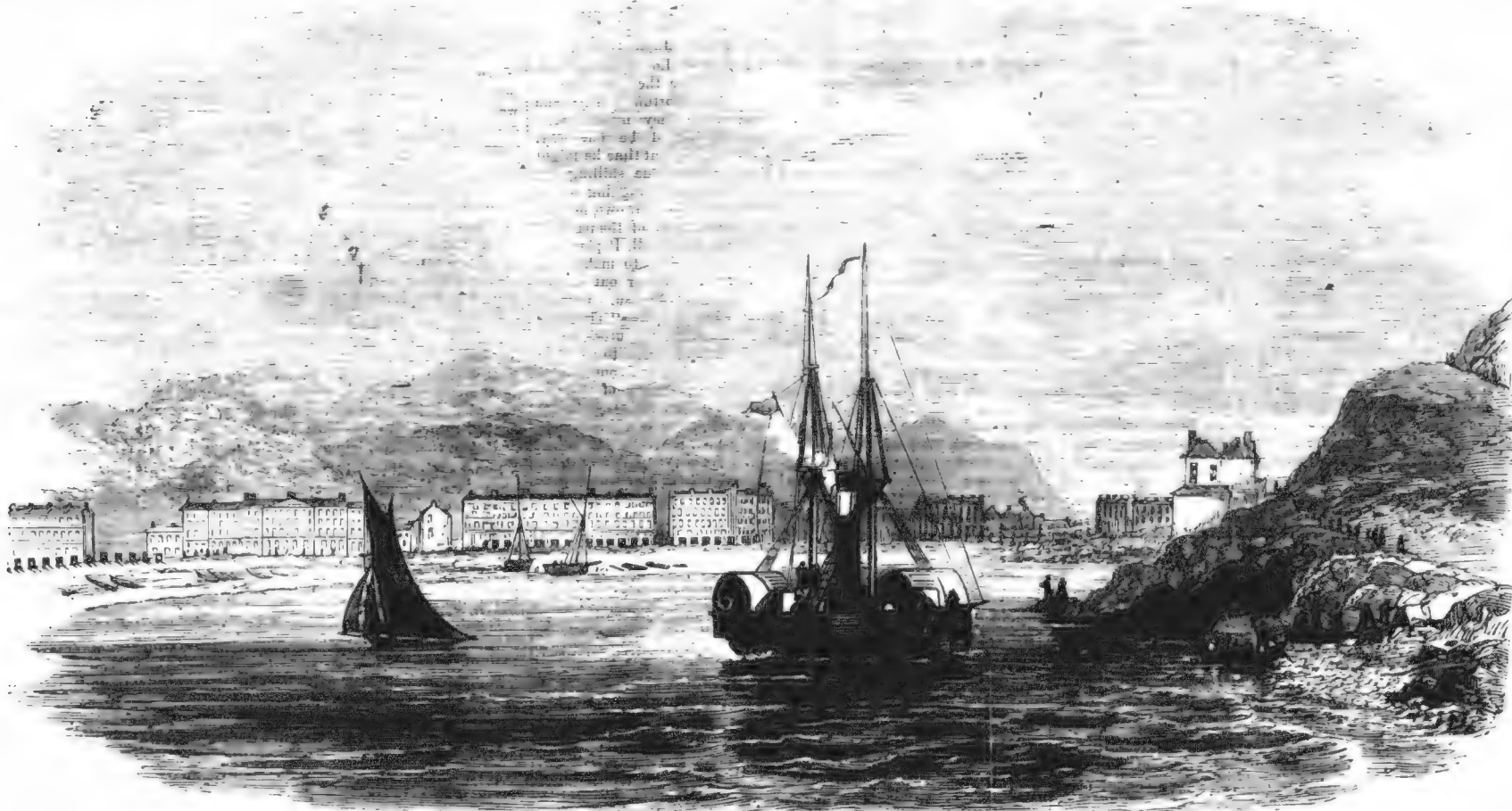
Mr. Goldwin Smith has delivered a very interesting lecture on English political history at Manchester; Lord Amberley, M.P., took the chair on the occasion.

In describing Cromwell's rise to power, the lecturer paused only upon two points. One was the execution of the King. Cromwell tried to save the King's life, but was prevented by the King's persistence in perfidy. Probably Cromwell would even have left him his crown, could he have been trusted to keep to terms. That the execution was a fatal error of policy one so sagacious as Cromwell could hardly have been altogether unaware. His course was, perhaps, determined by a real sympathy with the feelings of his soldiery, who cried for impartial justice against offenders. Nothing, unhappily, could be less true than Carlyle's remark that the execution "struck a damp like that of death through the heart of Flunkeyism universally in the world." It was Liberty, if anything, that has "gone about incurably sick of it ever since." The blood of the Royal Martyr has been the seed of Flunkeyism from that day to this. What man, what woman, feels any sentimental attachment to the memory of James II.? Another dark spot was the slaughter of the garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford. The lecturer noticed the excuses of retributive justice, but that added the excuse failed if any innocent perished with the guilty. Coming to the review of Cromwell's character as a prince, he said the judgment of history upon Cromwell could scarcely be fixed until the

his reign, he quelled anarchy, as he had quelled tyranny, and with a merciful economy of punishment, which shows how different is the vigour of the brave from the vigour of ferocious cowards. The lecturer spoke of the Long Parliament with respect and gratitude, but said its continued government would have been the tyranny of a section. When Cromwell was set up by the army it was not a Government of musketeers and pikemen. That would be the greatest of calamities, the deepest of degradations, and how to escape the danger of such government, which threatened all European nations in their critical transition from the feudal aristocracy of the past to the democracy of the future, was now the pressing question for us all. The soldiers of Cromwell were the best of English citizens. They were themselves the Revolution, and had neither right nor inclination to set up military tyranny, but had a right to give a chief to the State and support his Government. He was no Cæsar or Bonaparte, no unprincipled soldier of fortune, but Puritanism armed and crowned. In both the English and the French Revolution the most religious part of the movement was the deepest. So it was in all movements. Beneath all the social and political revolutions now going on did we not perceive a revolution in religion?—a revolution which might one day clothe itself in some form of power and cast the world again in a new mould. The form of government which Cromwell (after he had obtained supremacy) meant to found was a monarchy, with himself as King. But it was to be a Constitutional and Protestant monarchy, with Parliamentary Government and taxation, reform of the representation, the service of the State freely opened to merit, law reform, Church reform, university reform, union of the three kingdoms, a pacified and civilised Ireland, and above all that to which Milton's lines pointed as the chief work of the chief of men—liberty of conscience. We need not sneer at the aspirations of the Republicans. If some men did not aspire too high, the world in general would fall too low. But at that time a republic would have been one of party; England required to be made again a nation, and only a chief raised in some measure above parties could govern nationally.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACECOURSE SOCIETY.—A call of 47 10s. per share has been made on the contributories of the International Racecourse Society (Limited), by order of the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The following facts transpired during the proceedings, which were promoted by the official liquidator:—The company was formed with the object of "improving racecourses." It soon ran its course, and came to the winding-up post, with "debts and expenses" amounting to £11,114, and assets in value £1 3s. 7d. There were twenty-four shareholders, to whom 1,803 shares of £10 each had been assigned. But the list was stigmatised as a "rotten one," and on examining it the chief clerk said that he had no doubt of its rottenness. Of the twenty-four shareholders, only a minor proportion presented a fair expectation of being able to pay anything. Three contributories, who were presumably not classed in the last-mentioned category, objected to the proposed call, whereupon the chief clerk, in allowing the order, expressed a hope that the contributories who could pay might have so much accommodation as to make up the sums they are to produce by instalments.

BRAVE CONDUCT.—A life was saved on Saturday last by the presence of mind and courage of a porter named Henry Tubbs, in the employ of the London and South-Western Railway Company, at their Fullerton Bridge Station. An old woman had chosen to cross the line to the up-platform at the moment when the up-train at one o'clock was approaching. She must inevitably have been struck down by the engine had not Tubbs, seeing her danger, jumped from the platform and struggled back with her across the off line to the space beyond. No man could have risked his own life more narrowly in preserving another's. The woman, who was deaf, had no idea of her position, which was so hazardous, that to bystanders on the opposite platform, it seemed for a moment impossible that she and her preserver could escape being crushed under the wheels.



LLANDELO, SOUTH WALES.

settlement of great questions still open both in the Church and in the State. In this lecture the goodness of his cause would be taken for granted, and the only inquiry would be whether he served it faithfully and well. Of his genius there was little question. Although it was long before law-loving England could forgive one who seemed to have set his foot on law, yet as often as danger threatened the thought returned—not that we may have again a Marlborough or a Black Prince, but that the race which produced Cromwell may at its need produce his peer, and the spirit of the Great Usurper may once more stand forth in arms. Of Cromwell's honesty there was more doubt. Who could hope, in so complex a character, to distinguish accurately the impulses of ambition from those of devotion to a cause? Cromwell was a fanatic, and all fanatics are morally the worse for their fanaticism; but his conduct proved that his religion was sincere. Constant hypocrisy would have been fatal to his decision. The double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. The lecturer declared himself no devotee of the religion of hero-worship. Great men were most precious gifts of heaven, and unhappy was the nation which cannot produce them at its need. But their importance in history becomes less as civilization goes on. In the last great struggle which the world has seen the Cromwell was not a hero, but an intelligent and united nation. To whatever age they may belong, the greatest and most godlike of men are men, not gods. Cromwell said, "Paint me with all my wrinkles." Carlyle in his memoir had done—with his genius he could not fail to do—well; i.e. would have done better had he paid his hero the homage of simple truth. Mr. Smith then proceeded to show that arbitrary power was not dear to Cromwell's heart. He was great enough, and felt himself great enough, to reign among the free. An ignoble nature like that of Bonaparte might covet despotism. A noble nature never cared for the affection of a dependent or for the obedience of a slave. Cromwell was the only man in a position to found a Government after the Revolution. Then, and throughout

He ridiculed the notion that Cromwell's fortitude was ever shaken by fear. The lecturer noticed also that insurgents were tried before juries in the counties where rebellion occurred; so little known to this military despot were our present theories of martial law. By his interposition to save Ormond when conspiring in London, the strongest man of those days had bequeathed a lesson to emasculate sentimentalists who aped manhood by affecting a furious lust of violence and blood. In his foreign policy he talked of making the name of an Englishman as respected as that of a Roman, in a strain suited to those times, not to ours. But he sought to form a Protestant league and put England at its head, and this was a policy which, unlike that of modern diplomatists, all the nation could understand, and carried the heart of the nation with it. When England is again a united nation, said the lecturer, though she will not meddle or bluster, she will make herself felt in the world once more. Cromwell did not trample on the weak, or send scolding despatches, but in the case of Savoy he interposed effectually, and right was done.

The lecture was full of historical details of the utmost interest, of which only the fragments of a summary could be reproduced in the foregoing brief outline.

SAD END OF A PROMISING STUDENT.—Great excitement has been caused throughout Holland by the death of a cadet, named Mestingh, in the Military School of that kingdom. This young man has greatly distinguished himself in his studies, and had carried off the first prize, and for a longtime had been the object of the dislike and jealousy of his schoolfellows, as well for that reason as on account of his humble birth. Some time since, during the hour of recreation, he was stripped by the other pupils in the playground and subjected to the most ignominious outrage; and, driven to desperation, he poisoned himself. Eleven of the pupils have been placed in confinement, and the master of the school has been dismissed.

THE TICHBORNE BARONETCY.—The solicitor for Sir R. C. D. Tichborne has addressed the following letter to the press under date January 22:—"Sir,—So many vague statements having appeared in the press with reference to Sir Roger Tichborne, I think it right to inform you that I accompanied him and another gentleman to Paris on the 10th inst., where his mother, the Dowager Lady James Doughty Tichborne, instantly recognised and acknowledged Sir Roger as her son, and has spent the last ten days with him. I only returned yesterday evening, and have brought with me the necessary declarations of Sir Roger's identity, taken at the British Embassy, in his presence and that of her ladyship, and the two most distinguished English physicians in Paris. Acting under the advice of counsel, Sir Roger will now take the requisite steps to obtain possession of his estates."

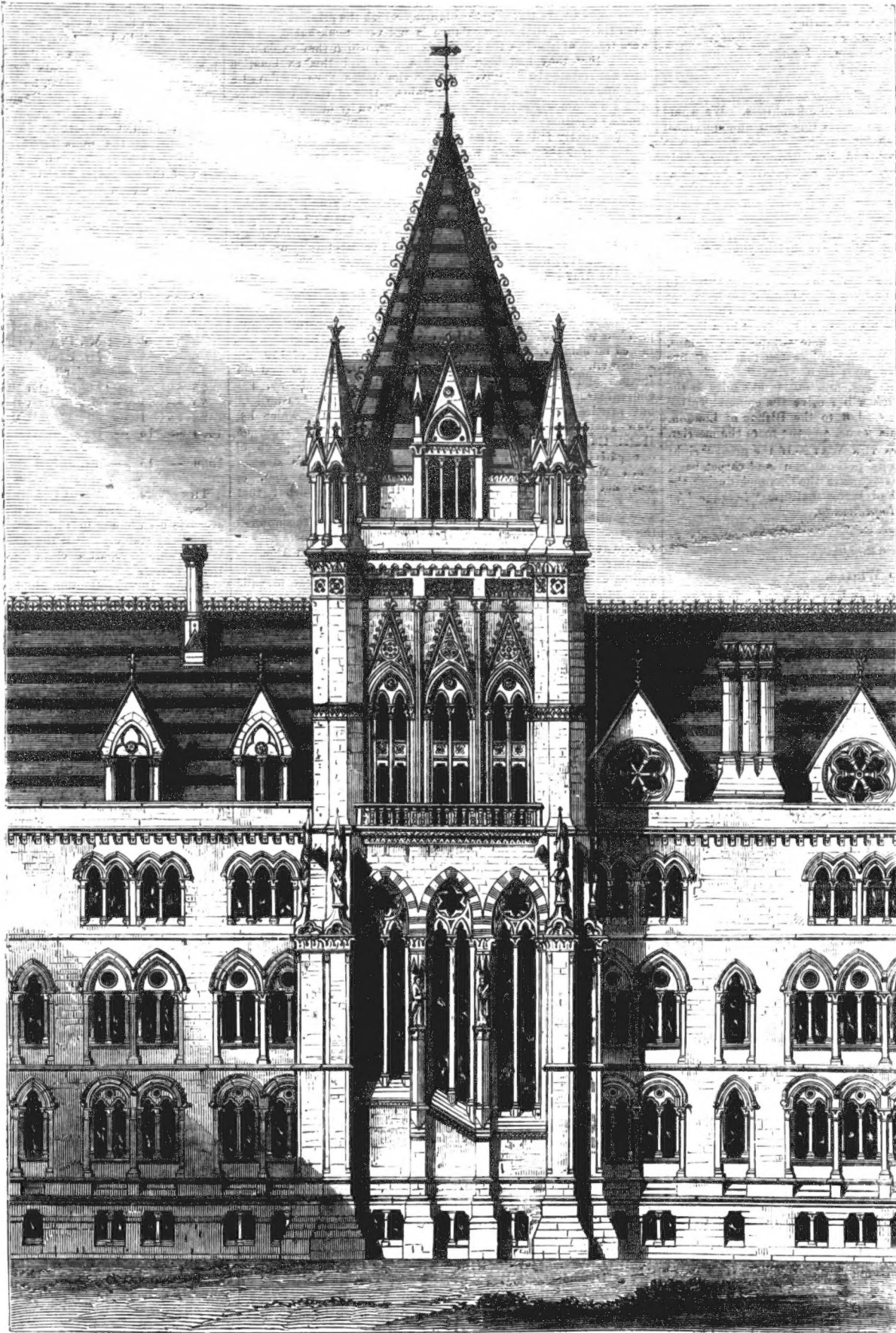
LONGEVITY.—The *Coleraine Chronicle* records the death of 13 persons, among whom were—At the Diamond, Coleraine, on the 12th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kinlay, aged 107 years; at Dundarg, parish of Macosquin, on the 12th inst., Martha, relict of the late Mr. Robert Kennedy, farmer, aged 91 years; at Ards, county Down, on the 11th inst., the Rev. David M'Kee, minister of second Ballywater Presbyterian Church, in the 90th year of his age; at Ballymoney, on the 7th inst., Jane M'Clelland, aged 102 years; at Milford, county Mayo, on the 7th inst., Peggy Walsh, aged 124 years, a servant in the family of Miller, of Milford, in whose service she had lived since 1767; and at Ballee, Ballymena, on the 11th inst., Jane, relict of the late Mr. George Carson, aged 101 years. The *Chronicle* remarks that its obituary of the previous week gave an average length of life of 81 years. Last week the average was over 89 years. Mrs. M'Kinlay comes of a long-lived race, four of the names on her tombstone (including her own), showing an average of 95 years. Her memory reached back over the reigns of four sovereigns. The death of so many old persons is probably due to the intense coldness of the weather since the commencement of the year.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BRISTOL.

A murder of the most cold-blooded and brutal character was perpetrated in Bristol early on Tuesday morning. A man named Samuel Sinnott, aged 31, a hawker, lodged at the Balmoral Tavern, Lower Castle-street. On the Monday evening he, with his wife, visited the mother of the latter at her residence, Exeter-place, Hotwells, where there was a kind of family gathering. About midnight Sinnott and his wife, accompanied by Mrs. Sinnott's sister and her mother, left the Hotwells, and they all proceeded together to the bottom of Castle-street, where the mother and her daughter parted company with Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott, the two former going down Old Market-street, towards the house of Mrs. Sinnott's sister, and Mrs. Sinnott and her husband proceeding towards their lodgings in Lower Castle-street. Sinnott was perfectly

however, had been communicated to the police, and Police-constable, 93, John Reed, went to the spot, and Ware was apprehended and conveyed to the central station. On Sinnott being also taken there Police-constable Reed saw that he was insensible, and therefore ordered the stretcher, and had him conveyed to the infirmary, but on their arrival at that institution, the house-surgeon, having examined the body, at once pronounced life to be extinct. Mrs. Sinnott was likewise sent to the infirmary, where she was detained, the injuries she had sustained being severe. Ware, who is a shoemaker, is twenty-nine years of age. The blows were delivered with such force that the weapon used was broken, a portion of it being picked up on the spot after the termination of the affair. The deputy coroner for Bristol, H. S. Wasbrough, Esq., opened the inquest upon the body at the infirmary on Tuesday, and took some formal evidence. The inquest was eventually adjourned for a post-

FENIANISM AT CORK.—John Kelly, a private soldier of the 62nd Regiment, stationed at Haulbowline, Queenstown, was tried by court-martial on Monday, at Spike Island, for having uttered treasonable language on St. Stephen's Day, at Queenstown. The court was presided over by Captain Gilpin, 62nd Regiment, and six officers of the same regiment, and the prosecution was conducted by Lieutenant Scott. The charges against the prisoner were, first, for having at Queenstown, on Dec. 26, 1866, made use of traitorous and disgraceful language against her Majesty the Queen. Secondly, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at or about the same time and place as stated in the first charge, been riotous on the streets, and created a disturbance by shouting, "To — with Orange dogs. James Stephens, where are you? You have the green flag nearly planted; come on with your army, and you will be shortly right." The evidence in sustain-



THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

sober. When they arrived at the Balmoral Tavern, the place was closed, and Sinnott knocked for admission. Whilst waiting for the door to be opened a man named Ware, with whom Sinnott is said to have been on bad terms, approached, having in his hands a gun. Upon seeing Sinnott and his wife, Ware immediately advanced towards them, exclaiming, "You're the — I've been waiting for. I'll give you knocking at people's doors." Suiting the action to the word, he attacked the man and woman with the weapon, beating Sinnott with savage violence upon various parts of the body. So brutal was the assault that no resistance could be offered by the poor man, and his wife went to his assistance, but she in turn was attacked, and received several blows from the butt end of the gun, injuring her on the head and one of her arms. By this time the deceased had been knocked down, unconscious. An alarm

mortem examination to be made. The interest excited by the occurrence was intense. Hundreds of people congregated around the gates of the infirmary to catch a glimpse of the murderer, and the streets in the vicinity of the Council House were, later in the day, when the prisoner was charged with the murder before the magistrates, also densely thronged, and great difficulty was experienced in conveying the prisoner along.

A great fire has occurred at Yokohama, in Japan. One-fifth of the foreign and two-fifths of the native settlements are completely destroyed. The fire originated in the native portion of the town. The estimated loss is 5,000,000 dols., half of which is covered by insurance.

ment of the charges was that of three policemen who arrested the prisoner. The man was under the influence of liquor at the time. For the defence a written statement was handed in, in which the prisoner sought to excuse himself by the plea of drunkenness and total ignorance of the offence laid against him. Lieutenant Scott gave an indifferent character of the prisoner. The proceedings will be submitted to the commanding officer of the district.

The statement made by some of our contemporaries this week that the Government was organising an expedition against the Emperor of Abyssinia, was the invention of some facetious individual connected with the Liberal party, who has evidently more imagination than discretion.

Clippings from Punch and Fun.

(From "PUNCH.")

THE MEDICAL WARBLER.

It is the wind good that no one doth blow,
Taking mankind altogether.
Hail to that wind which blows hard frost and snow,
Medico-surgical weather!
Prospects of many a bill and a fee,
Suscitate pleasing reflections;
Ills blown to others are good blown to me,
Namely, thoracic affections.
Thence, too, do cuts and contusions occur.
'Gainst all those frequent disasters,
Soon as comes frost, with my splints I'm astir,
Bandages, pads, lint, and plasters.
Gay as a lark in the season of spring,
Soaring aloft in full feather;
Whilst for a call on the look-out, I sing—
Jolly professional weather!

A CANDID GIRL.—There is nothing like frankness. We would rather send for the young lady who makes this open announcement in a West of England paper than for any pretentious person who should puff herself. "Drawing and Painting.—A young lady teaches the above in four lessons, without any previous knowledge of either.—Applpy, &c." A good girl. If she has no knowledge of what she is going to teach, she is no worse off than many who pretend to do a great deal, and we like her candour and truthfulness. Is she disengaged?—we mean matrimonially. If so, she may send up her photograph. We have several young men on hand.

A FIRST-RATE GAME TO BE PLAYED BY ALL ENGLAND.—In the first place, you must take a new envelope, neither too large nor too small. Then think of your greatest "favourite." Having, of course, selected Mr. Punch, write his name and address in a legible hand on the envelope. You must now take six postage stamps, and having affixed one to the envelope, place the remaining five within the directed cover. You must then write, "For the Distressed," in one corner of the envelope, and put it carefully in the Post-office letter-box. Mr. Punch will receive the communication in due course, and afterwards forward it to the Bishop of London. N.B. Everybody can play at this game, and the more the merrier.

BRITANNIA'S BAGGAGE STOPS THE WAY.—If the great "right of search," as applied to passengers' portmanteaus and carpet-bags, is to be allowed to block the passage over the Channel, during the Great Exhibition of 1867, we had better Latinise "luggage" at once, by its old Roman name—*Impedimenta*.

(From "FUN.")

ODE TO WINTER.

SEASON of frost and snow, pray leave us soon!
Give place to spring, the joyous and the fair,
Who will come chanting some delightful tune,
And not a "nipping and an eager air."
So Shakespeare says, and this your bard, who takes
His words to frame the meaning he delivers,
Though no great Shakespeare, is not "no great shakes,"
His fit of inspiration's one of shivers.
Go! lord of landscapes leafless, bleak, and bare;
Season of lengthy night and scanty morn;
Go, seek your native Friesland, or where'er
Your land of birth is—here you can't be borne.

THE PARK VIEW OF THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

Among the thousands who have visited the frozen waters of St. James's Park during the past few weeks, many for the first time gazed upon the imposing buildings of the new Foreign Office, now raising their heads just beyond the Horse Guards. On the present page we give a sketch of a portion of the park ride, so that an idea may be obtained of the style of architecture. As, however, we intend giving a more general view of this magnificent structure, we reserve our full description until then.

LORD STRATHMAYN, during his tour of military inspection, has addressed the 74th Highlanders on parade at Limerick, in commendation of the highly satisfactory condition of the regiment. It was only necessary, he said, to read its records and look at the third colour to know how distinguished it was. He wished more particularly to speak of that colour, as at the battle of Assaye, where it was won, England's greatest hero first distinguished himself. The regiment had, whilst under his own command in Ireland, as also in India, been remarkable for exemplary behaviour.

The death is reported of Mr. John D'Alton, the Irish historian and antiquarian, who, for upwards of half a century, had devoted himself to collecting materials for the histories of nearly every Irish family of note. Mr. D'Alton was a member of the Irish bar, and was appointed commissioner of the Loan Fund Board in 1835. In 1838 he was elected a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Among his published works were—"Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," "An Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century," a volume which obtained the Cunningham Gold Medal and a prize from the Royal Irish Academy, "The History of Drogheda," "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of the Army List of King James II.," and a "History of the County of Dublin." Mr. D'Alton also wrote a metrical romance in twelve cantos, entitled "Dermid, or Erin in the Days of Borohure," and was for many years a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, besides various Irish periodicals. He has left behind him a large collection of manuscripts, which his failing health for some years prevented him from arranging for the press.

You can restore health and strength without medicine, inconvenience, or expense by eating Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Invalid and Infants' Food, the Revivenda Arabica, which yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures, including that of his Holiness the Pope, which had resisted all other remedies for thirty years. Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. At all grocers.—(Advertisement.)

THE CARLTON MURDER.

We are wont to pride ourselves upon the strong contrast between the English and French systems of criminal justice; but in several respects the prosecution of John Watson and his wife for the murder of Mr. Raynor at Carlton closely resembles the Continental mode of procedure. In the first place, the prisoners have been kept in custody for a protracted period of two months before being committed for trial. In the second place, the committing magistrates, until the final examination, which took place last Saturday, conducted the inquiry in strict privacy. Lastly, and worst of all, the police set spies on the accused, and tried to extract confessions from them. All the published evidence which tells against the Watsons seems to amount to this, that Raynor's corpse was found on the Midland Railway on the 17th of November, and that he is supposed by a medical man to have been strangled. Two or three hours previously a little girl saw the deceased go in "the direction" of the prisoners' house. On the road from Watson's house to the railway there were footmarks, which are said to have corresponded with his boots; but, as those marks were traced to the highway which the prisoner probably often traversed, that circumstance is not very remarkable. There were traces of blood in the prisoner's house, which they explain by saying that they had been killing a pig; and this explanation does not seem to be disproved, though the police have employed a scientific chemist to examine the stains. One of these constables, who are commonly called detectives, attempted by means of various cunning questions to get from the Watsons damaging admissions; but he utterly failed. Whatever be the result of the case, such efforts to trap the accused, will, of course, be duly estimated by the judge and jury at the assizes.

FEARFUL WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.—Every despatch which has been received in Liverpool testifies to the extreme severity of the weather on the western coast of Ireland, and about Tuskar and Cape Clear there are fleets of inward-bound vessels totally unable to make headway, and just holding on by "tacks." Seldom or ever have the American mail steamers been so long overdue. The first of the mid-week steamers of last week—the *City of Washington*—reached the Shannon on Monday afternoon short of coal, having experienced a succession of heavy easterly gales for twelve days previous to her reaching the Irish coast. The ship, however, sustained no damage, and the passengers, to the number of 150, are quite well. As soon as the Irish Channel pilot had reached the steamer, and her bunkers were supplied, she left for the Mersey. The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, was also detained by the "easterlies," but reached Queenstown on Tuesday. The *Allenania*, which left New York the same day as the *City of Washington*, arrived off Hurst Castle on Tuesday afternoon. Up to the despatch of our parcel on Tuesday evening the Allan Company's steamer *Nova Scotian*, with the mails from Portland to Jan. 5, had not reached Greenacastle; but there is no doubt that the steamer has been compelled to take a course a good way south, and no doubt, even in doing this, she has encountered the same weather as the *City of Washington*. The steamers *City of Ottawa* and *Louisiana* are also several days overdue from America, but there can be no doubt that their detention is caused by the prevailing easterly winds. It is feared that much distress prevails among the homeward-bound vessels in the chops of the channel.

The duel between M. Paul de Cassagnac and the Comte de Rochefort has been followed by a judicial prosecution of both those gentlemen for having disturbed the public peace.

The division of power between the police and the constables of the London parks insures impunity to the violent bands of roughs whose amusement it is to outrage peaceable citizens. "X. Y. Z." writes to say that on Saturday last, at 4.45 p.m., in crossing the Regent's Park from Hanover Gate to Gloucester Gate, he was set upon by a party of thieves and roughs, pelted, bonneted, and robbed; and that the police, although called upon by him to interfere, were afraid to do so. Elsewhere we read that bands of roughs seized upon the ends of the ropes laid across the ice for the protection of life, and, rushing furiously along, carried everybody off their legs. It was the duty of the park-keepers to prevent this; it was also the duty of the police to prevent it; so the park-keepers and the police stood quietly looking at each other, and allowed the roughs to have their "lark." If the able-bodied park-keepers were incorporated with the police, and the invalids pensioned off, such pranks as these would soon become matters of history.

DEATH OF A LION-SLAYER.—Some particulars have at last come to hand (hardly enough) of the death, two years ago, of Jules Gerard, the lion-killer. These particulars have been obtained by the French Consular Agent at Sierra Leone, and he has communicated them to his Government. According to information given by M. Huchard, a French merchant, established in the Shuboro, and by Ali-ben-Mahomed, Gerard's interpreter, the hardy explorer fell a victim to the cupidity and ferocity of the negroes whom he had engaged as his guides and protectors. His baggage and provisions were at first pillaged repeatedly during his journey from Seraboo to Marna by the chief of the former village. Being thus deprived of all that was absolutely necessary for him to continue his route, Gerard sent back his interpreter to Sierra Leone for a fresh supply. The latter, on his way back to rejoin his master, learnt at the village of Nio-Jupan that he had been drowned by the Kosos, who had conducted him from Woola to Makalay, and that his body was found in the river Jung, which flows on the territory of Shuboro. According to Ali's account, the body when found was quite naked—the arms tied behind his back, and a piece of wood with a large stone attached was fastened to his waist. Ali tried to recover his instruments, but could not do so. The provisions he had were taken from him by the negroes, and he himself was beaten, bound, and kept as a slave. Gerard had formed the project of traversing Africa from Sierra Leone to Algiers, passing through Timbuctoo.

A FENIAN meeting was held in New York the other day, when resolutions were passed declaring Stephen's a humbug, and electing General Gleason in his place.

At the ceremony of enthroning Dr. Bernard as Bishop of Tuam, the new Bishop, in acknowledging the welcomes of the clergy of the diocese, said he was called on to preside over a diocese which was the bright spot in the Church of Ireland. As to the Church Education Society, he was always bold to speak in a cause which he believed to be essential to the very existence of Protestantism. He had no hesitation in saying that if they gave up "unmistakably Protestant schools," they would soon "give up Protestantism altogether." The Earl of Bandon subsequently spoke, and expressed his agreement with the observation of his brother, the Bishop, that scriptural education was "essential to the welfare, and, under God, to the very existence, of the United Church." He felt also that the laity were a part of the Church, and that the missionary character of the Church should be preserved. Mr. Denis Kerwan, D.D., on the part of the laity, declared that the appointment of Dr. Bernard was the most popular that could have been made.

Sporting Intelligence.

TATTERSALL'S, MONDAY.—Although the muster at Albert-gate to-day was again limited, the proceedings were not without interest, and some spirited betting took place. For the Two Thousand Guineas Plaudit was in great force at 4 to 1, and after being backed for £250 in one bet, several smaller investments were freely made at the same price. A commissioner, after trying hard to obtain 7 to 1 about Hermit, was accommodated with 1000 to 150, a little over 6½ to 1, but beyond this transaction nothing else was done to our knowledge about Mr. Chaplin's colt. After considerable difficulty the odds of 11 to 1 were obtained about Julius, who, as will be seen by the returns of the London betting, was supported for a large sum at the clubs in the morning. Marksman was friendless at 1000 to 70, but Master Butterfly was backed for a small sum at 15 to 1. Some inquiry was made respecting Star of India, but the price offered (20 to 1) would not suit. For the Derby The Rake was particularly quiet at 6½ to 1 offered. D'Estournel firmly maintained his position of second favourite, and as little as 9 to 1 was accepted kindly. Plaudit was not in request for this event, the offers of 10 to 1 going begging. Indeed, all the interest in this horse appears for the present centred in his early engagement. Grand Cross, having become disqualified for the Two Thousand Guineas by Lord Exeter's death, appears likely to figure prominently in the Derby quotations, and he met with a certain amount of quiet support at 25 to 1. Master Butterfly was also befriended at the same price, and Marksman was not wanting friends at 28 to 1. The odds of 1000 to 15 were offered against each of the outsiders, Avron and Stradbroke, and the first named would have been backed at 1000 to 12. The closing prices were as follows:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.		
4 to 1	agst	Major Elwon's Plaudit (t to £250).
1000 — 150	—	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit (t).
11 — 1	—	Duke of Newcastle's Julius (t and w).
100 — 7	—	Mr. Merry's Marksman (off).
15 — 1	—	Mr. R. Eastwood's Master Butterfly (t).
20 — 1	—	Lord Falmouth's Star of India (off).
THE DERBY.		
6½ to 1	agst	Mr. Pryor's The Rake (off).
9 — 1	—	Mr. Savile's D'Estournel (t).
10 — 1	—	Major Elwon's Plaudit (off).
25 — 1	—	Lord Exeter's Grand Cross (t).
25 — 1	—	Mr. R. Eastwood's Master Butterfly (t).
28 — 1	—	Mr. Merry's Marksman (t).
1000 — 15	—	Duke of Hamilton's Avron (off); take 1000 to 12).
1000 — 15	—	Mr. J. Stephenson's Stradbroke (off).

The severe frost has at last broken and the Heath at Newmarket is beginning to present a little better appearance. Nothing whatever has been doing in the way of training; straw-bed exercises around the stable yards is the only work done by our racehorses. We are able to report a clean bill of health with regard to our Derby horses.

SOILED DOVE.—Captain Machell, who is absent from home, has requested his trainer, G. Bloss, to accept this mare, and she is now removed from the Rutland Arms to Bloss's stables.

TORQUAY STEEPLECHASES.—This meeting has been brought forward from March 26 and 27 to March 19 and 20, to avoid clashing with Cheltenham.

THE LAST OF THE "JARVEYS."—Mr. Charles Doust departed this life at the ripe old age of seventy-four, on the 16th inst., at Birmingham. In the good old coaching days, he regularly drove the mail from Birmingham to Stamford. He was well known to many of those who have remembrances of the ante-railroad times, and was generally respected both for his own merits and as being the last local representative of a race who flourished "when George the Third was King."

The subscription list of the new Chilian Loan was closed at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and the total applications appear to be in excess of £17,000,000 sterling, whereas the amount to be allotted is only £2,000,000. Several large purchases of the scrip were effected on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of covering speculative sales, and the price, which in the morning was 1½ to 1½ prem., left off 1½ to 2½ prem.

GREECE AND CANDIA.—The Levant mail brings the following news, dated Athens, Jan. 12:—"The Chamber has voted 200,000 drachmas (96c. each) for the dispatch of an extraordinary diplomatic mission to the Great Powers, and a million for the acquisition of rifles. The Government has named the following gentlemen:—To Paris, M. Feligiandis; to St. Petersburg, M. Metaxas, to London, M. Brailas; to Florence, M. Condurotis; to Washington, M. Rangalié; to Vienna, M. Mavrocordato. England and France have invited the Greek Government to maintain a strict neutrality, which does not exclude the transport of women and children from Crete to Greece. Operations in the island of Candia are interrupted by the cold. Ali Pacha has declined the proposal of the Russian ambassador to establish neutral hospitals in the island of Candia. The governor of Thessaly, Edhem Pacha, is distributing arms among the Mussulman population of that province."

AMERICANS IN ROME.—A correspondent writing from Rome on the 12th, says:—"The American arms were yesterday hoisted on the facade of Mr. Macpherson's house, and the United States' Legation archives transferred to the large room in it used by the American Episcopal congregation, so that Dr. Lyman is no longer in danger of being ousted, as Messrs. Lewis and Williams have been. As American visitors to the Eternal City are every year on the increase, however, it is apprehended that their present chapel accommodation will soon be insufficient, and negotiations are being entered into by their church committee to obtain for the ensuing year the building outside the Porta del Popolo, which was used as a chapel by the British Protestant congregation before removing to their present more commodious establishment, a few paces near the gate."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—It will be recollected that an investigation was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, respecting the deaths of several persons who lost their lives in consequence of an iron girder having been allowed to fall upon the last carriage of the train that was passing on the Metropolitan Railway, near the Aldersgate-street Station. The coroner's jury, after a protracted inquiry, returned a verdict of manslaughter against two of the foremen, who were carrying out the orders of the Thames Iron Works Company. One of the accused men, Richard Spiney, has since the return of the verdict been in a very low, nervous state, and the anxiety of his approaching trial at the Central Criminal Court appeared to prey upon his mind. On Saturday he complained of being very ill, and a doctor was sent for. He, however, expired on Tuesday.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the ordinary meeting on Tuesday evening, the president, J. Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., read a paper "On the Plurality of Races of Man." Mr. Crawford's views on this subject are pretty well known; they are that every country has its indigenous race, and that all those tracts inhabited by such different races are special centres of creation. What the races of man now are, he contends, they have been from the earliest dawn of authentic history; the skeleton of an Egyptian mummy does not differ from that of a modern Egyptian skeleton, nor is there any reason to believe that it was differently covered with flesh. The skeletons of Swiss and Belgians, as found in lake pile-dwellings and caves, although those of arant savages are pronounced to be identical with those of the civilised inhabitants of Switzerland and Belgium at the present day. Neither our knowledge nor experience points at any possible means by which the variety which now characterises the races of man could have been brought about. If the races of man, as they now exist, are mere varieties of one primordial stock, their dispersion and the changes they have undergone must have taken place before there was any party to record it, that is in the rude and savage state of man, or in that feeble condition when distant migration was an impossibility. A main argument in favour of the supposed unity of all the races of man, or their derivation from a single stock or family, is derived from the fancied sterility of the offspring of different species of the lower animals, for they, too, like man, are supposed by the popular theory to be derived from a single stock. All the races of man, however differing in complexion, features, stature, or mental endowments, agree in the period of gestation, of puberty, of adolescence, of longevity, and manner of nutriment. The union of any two results in an indefinitely fertile offspring, and from this fact is deduced the conclusion that all the races of man consist of a single species. The author, however, believed that the pure unmixed races of man are wholly distinct species of one genus. The paper was discussed by Dr. Dunn, Mr. Luke Burke, Mr. Dickinson, Dr. Mann, Mr. Haworth, and other members.

A REPORT from the Minister of Finance in Italy shows that between the month of September, 1862, and the end of June, 1866, 214,460,208 of the coinage of the former Italian provinces were withdrawn from circulation, and a sum of 357,467,974*fr.* struck off on the decimal system.

ANOTHER accident occurred a few evenings back to Miss Menkin, at the Gaité Theatre, during the performance of the *Pirates de la Savane*. Her horse again fell, but this time the lady did not escape unhurt; she had an ear cut, and an arm and leg severely bruised, and was not able to reappear again that evening.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WARRENDEEN.—We have to record the death of Sir John Warrenden, the fifth baronet, which occurred at Munsfield House, Edinburgh, on Monday evening. The deceased, who was born in 1786, married in 1823 Lady Julia Jane Maitland, daughter of the eighth Earl of Lauderdale; and secondly, in 1831, to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Arden, daughter of the second Baron Alvanley. He is succeeded in his baronetcy by his son George, who was born in 1825. The first baronet, Sir George Warrenden, of Lochend, Dnnbar, was M.P. for Edinburgh, and Lord Provost of that city in the three successive reigns of Anne, George I., and George II.

The following scrap of news appears in our useful and ably-conducted contemporary, the *Printer's Journal*:—"A newspaper which bears the name of a prominent parish in the West End, has been removed by its proprietor from the office where it has been printed some time—because a *Roman Catholic organ was printed at the same house!*" What a fortunate thing it is for some of us that fires are not permitted by the police at Smithfield!

APPARITIONS.—It was a remark of Dr. Johnson that many who have denied their belief in apparitions with their tongues, confessed it with their fears. Spectral delusions were peculiarly prevalent in England after the civil wars, and were, in a great measure, traceable to the gloomy imagination of the Puritans. The happy and cheerful hearths in the mansions of ancient families had become dismal and desolate, and frightful tales were circulated of their Cromwellian oppressors by discarded retainers. Every rustic village had its sheeted ghost from the graveyard, and those who visited the higher orders were invariably represented as pale in colour, and of a misty or cloudy semblance. Lord Clarendon pauses in his history to inform us that the ghost of Sir George Villiers, father of the Duke of Buckingham, gave three previous warnings of his son's assassination by Felton; but, strange to say, the phantom only carried its errand to an officer of his wardrobe. The Duke was observed to be very melancholy afterwards; but, as his father's spirit did not come directly to himself, the hint was too mysterious and remote to enable him to provide against the danger.

MISS EDGEWORTH, in her witty essay on Irish bulls, defends the Irish from the charge of being prone to bull-making. She herself, however, appears to have fallen into the practice, which is very contagious, in the following passage in the life of her father:—"The last letter poor Johnson ever wrote, or, I should rather say, dictated, was to my father; it was in his nephew's handwriting."

WHEN Joseph Bonaparte first came to this country, says an American paper, he travelled with a number of attendants. On one occasion, stopping at a hotel, he was well entertained, and was quite profuse in his compliments to mine host. In the morning, when the landlord made out his bill, he put in every item he could think of; yet when he added it up, he did not think that the total was large enough for an ex-monarch to pay. So he reviewed the bill, and added a few more items. Yet still it did not seem enough. Then he added one more—"To kicking up an infernal fuss generally, fifty dollars."

ONLY A CLOD.—A gentleman who was arranging the grounds around his house, stumbled over a lump of earth which had rolled from a new unloaded heap of gravel. He kicked it aside, and bade the gardener's son to remove it with other rubbish. The boy carried the clod to a spout beneath the eaves of his father's cottage, where the rain fell upon it. Whether it contained seed, slip, or root, is not known; but ere long a beautiful vine sprang out of it, which shaded and adorned the cottage, and was yearly loaded with grapes of the choicest kind, which the gentleman was glad to buy at a high price of the gardener's son, who would by no means part with his vine. The hidden principles of a sublime growth are lying in many a clod, now quite valueless and unsightly to those who regard themselves the rich and accomplished of the earth. But the clod would come to life, and bear fruit high above their heads, if there were only some one to give it a few drops from the eaves.

AN old Quaker lady was standing in a hair-dresser's shop when a pretty young girl came in to engage a hair-dresser for the evening. She gave her order hurriedly, saying she wanted half-a-dozen "rolls" and a butterfly on the top, a "Grecian" or "waterfall" at the back, with plenty of "puffs" and "curls," and ended with an injunction to send any quantity of "rats," "mice," and "cataracts." "Poor child!" said the dear old lady, compassionately, looking after her as she left, "what a pity she has lost her mind!"

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.—All weights and measures in England were originally derived from a corn of wheat. This is shown by certain statutes, which enacted that thirty-two corns of wheat, well-dried and gathered from the ear, were to make one penny-weight; subsequently it was thought better to divide the pennyweight into twenty-four equal parts, called grains. All measures of capacity, both liquid and dry, were first taken from Troy weight; and several laws were passed in the reign of Henry III., enacting that 8lbs. Troy of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear, and well-dried, should make one gallon of wine measure.

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